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The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 1 November 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of September 2010 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex to the identical letters dated 1 November 2010 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Type of violation*
1 September	1130	An Israeli enemy patrol opposite the Fatimah Gate trained weapons on personnel at the Lebanese Army observation post located in the Fatimah Gate garden.
	Various	The Israeli enemy hacked into the cellular telephone network and sent out recorded messages offering a sum of US$ 10 million for information on its soldiers missing in Lebanon.
	1630	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol halted near point B85 (Kafr Kila) and photographed activities taking place on the Lebanese side.
	2220	From its *ghayn*-13 position (Tall Murad — North Hanita), the Israeli enemy trained a searchlight on the Lebanese Army Lahlah position for a 10-second period.
	2324	An Israeli enemy patrol opposite the town of Kafr Kila trained a searchlight on the technical fence and a house south of the Lebanese Army position in the town for a 10-second period.
2 September	1625	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol halted near point B85 (Kafr Kila) and photographed activities taking place on the Lebanese side.
4 September	1200	The Israeli enemy hacked into the cellular telephone network and sent out recorded messages offering a sum of US$ 10 million for information on the Israeli airman Ron Arad.
5 September	2300	While moving from point *shin*-33 to point *shin*-35, members of an Israeli enemy patrol insulted personnel manning the Lebanese Army observation post at the Fatimah Gate, this within the sight and hearing of personnel of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).
7 September	1000	The Israeli enemy hacked into the signal of the 11th infantry brigade (Company 1112) in Muhaybib, where a five-minute conversation in Hebrew was heard.
11 September	0805 0926	Israeli civilians dumped soil in the Lebanese part of the occupied town of Ghajar. This debris has slid down into liberated Lebanese territory, reaching as far as the SD1 roads.

Date	*Time*	*Type of violation*
12 September	2210	The Israeli enemy directed a barrage of medium-weapons fire at Lebanese territory opposite the Lebanese Army Tall Ghabayin position on the outskirts of Duhairah and shone a searchlight on the position's observation tower for a 10-second period.
13 September	1100 1200	The Israeli enemy hacked into the cellular telephone network and sent out recorded messages offering a sum of US$ 10 million for information on Israeli soldiers missing in Lebanon.
	1835	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol opposite the town of Duhairah made obscene gestures at personnel manning the Lebanese Army Ghabayin position.
14 September	2015	The Israeli enemy directed a laser beam from the town of Ghajar, near the soil perimeter opposite the Wazzani pump position, at a member of the Lebanese Army who was at that position.
15 September	Various	The Israeli enemy hacked into the cellular telephone network and sent out recorded messages offering a sum of US$ 10 million for information on its soldiers missing in Lebanon.
	1140	A member of an Israeli enemy patrol directed laser beams from the *zay*-4 position at a member of the Lebanese Army who was at the Maysat position.
	0150	An Israeli enemy patrol trained a searchlight on Lebanese territory from position *ghayn*-20, opposite the Lebanese Army Ghabayin position, for a 10-second period.
16 September	1201	The Israeli enemy trained a Merkava tank gun on a patrol from a team of international monitors near point BP23, opposite Malkiyah town.
20 September	1935	Israeli enemy forces opposite the Lebanese Army Tall Ghabayin position on the outskirts of Duhairah fired approximately 12 rounds over Lebanese territory at soldiers who were fortifying the position.
21 September	1240	While moving from the East Hatina 2 *ghayn*-15 position to the East Hatina 1 *ghayn*-14 position, members of an Israeli enemy forces' patrol monitored UNIFIL activities inside Lebanese territory at the Lebanese Army Lahlah position.
	1825	An Israeli enemy tank positioned itself behind the Rami position at point *ghayn*-22 (Tall Manarah) and trained its gun on the town of Duhairah, about 500 metres away from the Lebanese Army Bustan position.
22 September	1250	Members of an Israeli enemy patrol halted at point B23 adjacent to the town of Marwahin and took photographs of Lebanese territory.

Date	*Time*	*Type of violation*
23 September	1235	Two Israeli enemy tanks positioned themselves near the Jabal al-Summaqah *zay*-17 position and trained their guns on Lebanese territory.
25 September	1459	Israeli enemy personnel took up defence positions and trained weapons on a patrol of international monitors near point B44 (Rumaysh).
27 September	0245	The Israeli enemy trained a searchlight on Lebanese territory four times in succession at point *ghayn*-2 (East Naqurah).
	1050	One member of an Israeli enemy patrol opposite the town of Duhairah trained a 12.7-mm machine gun on Tall Ghabayin and another trained binoculars on a member of the Lebanese Army.
	Various	The Israeli enemy hacked into the cellular telephone network and sent out recorded messages offering a sum of US$ 10 million for information on its soldiers missing in Lebanon.
28 September	1600	The Israeli enemy hacked into the cellular telephone network and sent out recorded messages offering a sum of US$ 10 million for information on its soldiers missing in Lebanon.
30 September	0020	The Israeli enemy trained a searchlight on Ra's Naqurah for a 15-minute period.
	0855	Four Israeli enemy personnel opposite the Lebanese Army checkpoint in the town of Udaysah hurled insults at the checkpoint commander and then left.

Sea violations

Date	*Time*	*Type of violation*
3 September	2345	An Israeli enemy gunboat trained a searchlight on Lebanese territorial waters off Ra's Naqurah for a 10-second period.
4 September	2250	An Israeli enemy gunboat four times trained a searchlight on Lebanese territorial waters for a five-second period.
8 September	2305	An Israeli enemy gunboat trained a searchlight on Lebanese territorial waters for a five-second period.
9 September	0445 0450	An Israeli enemy gunboat twice trained a searchlight on Lebanese territorial waters for a 10-second period each time.
10 September	0520	An Israeli enemy gunboat trained a searchlight on Lebanese territorial waters for a five-second period.

Date	*Time*	*Type of violation*
18 September	2210	Two Israeli enemy gunboats circled around buoy No. 3 for one minute, with the enemy carrying out buoy maintenance for an indeterminate period.
19 September	0250 0255	An Israeli enemy gunboat four times trained a searchlight on Lebanese territorial waters for a 10-second period each time.
24 September	1945	An Israeli enemy gunboat trained a searchlight on Lebanese territorial waters for a five-second period.
	0310	An Israeli enemy gunboat fired five shots at a Lebanese fishing boat inside Lebanese territorial waters.
25 September	2045	An Israeli enemy gunboat trained a searchlight on Lebanese territorial waters for a five-second period.
27 September	2035 2100	An Israeli enemy gunboat trained a searchlight on Lebanese territorial waters in five phases of five seconds each.
29 September	2005	An Israeli enemy gunboat trained a searchlight on Lebanese territorial waters for a four-second period.
	2319	An Israeli enemy gunboat trained a searchlight on Lebanese territorial waters for a four-second period.
30 September	2207	An Israeli enemy gunboat trained a searchlight on Lebanese territorial waters and the Lebanese coast at Ra's Naqurah for a four-second period.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Type of violation*
1 September	0001	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0322 hours.
	0948	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
	1059	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1733 hours.
	1100	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1554 hours.
	1519	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1525 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Type of violation*
	1525	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1542 hours.
	1735	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1755 hours.
	1743	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1805 hours
	1744	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1841 hours
2 September	0001	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0323 hours.
	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1512 hours.
	0910	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It proceeded north and circled over the South before leaving at 1410 hours over Rumaysh.
	1118	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1344 hours.
	1943	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1949 hours.
	2015	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2020 hours.
	2115	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It proceeded north and circled over the South before leaving at 1530 hours over Naqurah.
	2245	Two Israeli enemy Bombardiers were seen over the towns of Hawr Ta'ala and Brital.
3 September	0852	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1745 hours.
	0934	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
	1723	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2206 hours.
	2148	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
4 September	0001	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0033 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Type of violation*
	0001	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0911 hours.
	0350	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b, and circled over the South before leaving at 0915 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0843	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0918 hours.
5 September	0650	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1103 hours.
	0658	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1811 hours.
	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1750 hours.
	0711	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1214 hours.
	0815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It proceeded north and circled over the South before leaving at 1820 hours over Rumaysh.
	0820	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It proceeded north and circled over the South before leaving at 1210 hours over Rumaysh.
	0850	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Jubayl. They proceeded north-east and circled over Shikka, Beirut, the sea and Baalbek before leaving at 1130 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0935	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila, and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1140 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0936	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0937 hours.
	0938	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0942 hours.
	1005	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Batrun. They proceeded east and circled over Shikka, Beirut and Baalbek before leaving at 1140 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1046	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1127 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Type of violation*
	2200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2205 hours.
6 September	0201	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0604 hours.
	0544	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0633 hours.
	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah, and circled over the South before leaving at 1145 hours over Kafr Kila.
	0632	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1222 hours.
	0650	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah, and circled over the South before leaving at 1640 hours over Naqurah.
	0655	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1010 hours.
	0935	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1045 hours.
	0945	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Jubayl, and circled over Baalbek-Hirmil and Jubayl before leaving at 1105 hours over Naqurah.
	1000	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the Shab`a Farms, and circled over the South and Juniyah before leaving at 1135 hours over Alma al-Sha`b.
	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1109 hours.
	1012	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1824 hours.
	1015	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the Shab`a Farms, and circled over the South and the Shuf before leaving at 1105 hours over Naqurah.
	1031	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1044 hours.
	1104	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1113 hours.
	1115	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1752 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Type of violation*
	1120	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1716 hours.
	1203	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1204 hours.
	1245	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1248 hours.
	1727	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1737 hours.
	1729	Two Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1739 hours.
	2318	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2336 hours.
7 September	0003	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah, and circled over the South, Juniyah, Tripoli, Baalbek and Riyaq before leaving at 1235 hours over Naqurah.
	0352	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0602 hours.
	0649	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1805 hours.
	0658	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1225 hours.
	0659	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1251 hours.
	0709	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1419 hours.
	0425	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah, and circled over the South, Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Akkar before leaving at 1305 hours over Naqurah.
	1034	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1538 hours.
	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1226 hours.
	2000	An Israeli enemy Bombardier (observation balloon) was seen over the towns of Sa`idah and Kafr Dan and the highlands of Taraya town.
8 September	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0840 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Type of violation*
	0656	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1617 hours.
	0706	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2047 hours.
	0740	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha`b, and circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1355 hours over Rumaysh.
	0800	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1355 hours.
	0845	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0847 hours.
	0845	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over west Jubayl. They proceeded north and circled over the sea between Tripoli and Juniyah, and then over Shikka, Juniyah, Riyaq and Hirmil, before leaving at 1020 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	0850	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0855 hours.
	0850	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They proceeded north and circled over Shikka, Juniyah, Riyaq and Hirmil, and then over all regions of Lebanon, before leaving at 1035 hours over Kafr Kila.
	0905	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over west Jubayl. They proceeded east and circled over Shikka, Juniyah, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1020 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	0950	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. They proceeded north and circled over Shikka, Juniyah, Riyaq and Hirmil before leaving at 1035 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1005	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1008 hours.
	1025	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1030 hours.
	1113	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1359 hours.
	1130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1135 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Type of violation*
9 September	0748	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1720 hours.
10 September	0630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1720 hours.
	1716	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2020 hours
11 September	0939	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1402 hours.
	0953	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1438 hours.
	2110	An Israeli enemy Bombardier (observation balloon) was seen over the town of Nahlah.
12 September	0733	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1909 hours.
	0739	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1624 hours.
	1021	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1115 hours.
	1022	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1027 hours.
	1045	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Jubayl, and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1135 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1100	An Israeli enemy Bombardier (observation balloon) was seen at low altitude over the highlands of Hirmil and Arsal towns, as well as over the Anti-Lebanon Mountains.
13 September	1118	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1802 hours
	1124	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1616 hours.
	1150	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1609 hours.
	2000	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2009 hours.
	2050	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2058 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Type of violation*
15 September	0830	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0832 hours.
	1020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1357 hours.
	1158	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1355 hours.
	1845	An Israeli enemy Bombardier (observation balloon) was seen over the Jubb al-Suwayd region, on the outskirts of Haniyah town.
	1928	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1929 hours.
	1947	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1948 hours.
	1950	An Israeli enemy Bombardier (observation balloon) was seen over the towns of Nahlah, Tamnin, Sir`ayn, Hilaniyah and Ali al-Nahrayn.
	2000	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2005 hours.
	2150	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over Naqurah before leaving at 2151 hours.
16 September	0030	An Israeli enemy Bombardier (observation balloon) committed a violation over Naqurah and circled over the North before leaving over Alma al-Sha`b.
	1011	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1049 hours.
	1012	Ten Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha`b. They proceeded towards the Bekaa and circled between the Bekaa, the North and Juniyah before leaving at 1045 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1013	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1015 hours.
	1017	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Jubayl. They proceeded east and circled between the Bekaa, the North and Juniyah before leaving at 1045 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1022	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1023 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Type of violation*
	1045	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Sidon. They proceeded east and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1150 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1114	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1431 hours.
	1131	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1417 hours.
	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1439 hours.
	1425	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. They proceeded north and circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 1505 hours over Naqurah.
	1426	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1453 hours.
	1441	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1455 hours.
	1521	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1801 hours.
	1523	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2158 hours.
	1528	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1634 hours.
	1531	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1925 hours.
	1848	An Israeli enemy Bombardier (observation balloon) committed a violation and circled over the town of Haniyah.
	1945	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1958 hours.
	1950	An Israeli enemy Bombardier (observation balloon) was seen over the towns of Nahlah, Tamnin, Sir'ayn, Halaniyah and Ali al-Nahrayn.
	2010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah, and circled over the North before leaving at 0030 hours on 17 September over Alma al-Sha'b.
17 September	0001	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0020 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Type of violation*
18 September	2040	An Israeli enemy Bombardier (observation balloon) was seen over the Usayrah neighbourhood of Baalbek town.
19 September	0713	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1232 hours.
	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah, and circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1235 hours.
	0750	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1230 hours.
	0812	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2332 hours.
	1034	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1136 hours.
	1035	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila, and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1220 hours over Kafr Kila.
	1154	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1827 hours.
	1220	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1225 hours.
	1258	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2359 hours.
	1315	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1930 hours.
	1825	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1900 hours.
	2228	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2358 hours.
20 September	0609	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1239 hours.
	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1010 hours.
	0815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It proceeded north and circled over the South and then Beirut before leaving at 1910 hours over Naqurah.
	0817	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1905 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Type of violation*
	1023	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1032 hours.
	1025	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1046 hours.
	1051	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1057 hours.
	1135	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They proceeded north and circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 1300 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1137	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1256 hours.
	1236	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1450 hours.
	1247	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1939 hours.
	1726	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1859 hours.
	1954	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1959 hours.
	2109	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2350 hours.
21 September	0001	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0044 hours.
	0224	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0423 hours.
	0707	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1210 hours.
	0708	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1159 hours.
	0720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh, and circled over the South and Beirut before leaving at 1210 hours over Naqurah.
	0802	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1941 hours
	0803	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1903 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Type of violation*
	0806	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2006 hours.
	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah, and circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2015 hours over Naqurah.
	1315	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1648 hours.
22 September	0001	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0154 hours.
	0651	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1107 hours.
	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It proceeded north as far as Jazin and circled over the South before leaving at 1130 hours over Rumaysh.
	0753	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1052 hours.
23 September	0655	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1815 hours.
	0656	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2254 hours.
	0750	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It proceeded north and circled over the South and Iqlim al-Kharrub before leaving at 1900 hours over Yarun.
	0844	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1324 hours.
	1130	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It proceeded north and circled between Sidon and Tyre at a distance of eight miles from the coast before leaving at 1235 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1335	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1801 hours.
	1623	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1800 hours.
	2040	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2055 hours.
	2145	An Israeli enemy Bombardier (observation balloon) was seen over the towns of Kanisah, Dayr al-Ahmar, Bawadi and Yammunah.

Date	*Time*	*Type of violation*
24 September	0129	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0131 hours.
	0835	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1458 hours.
	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1255 hours.
	1058	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah, and circled over Tyre and Beirut before leaving at 1230 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	1327	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1331 hours.
	1335	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha`b, and circled over the southern regions before leaving at 1525 hours over Naqurah.
25 September	0736	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0821 hours.
	1206	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1609 hours.
	1300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1314 hours.
	1445	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah, and circled over the South, Beirut, Shikka and Qali`at before leaving at 0315 hours on 26 September over Rumaysh.
	1449	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2107 hours.
	1658	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1828 hours.
	2110	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2204 hours.
26 September	0336	Two Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0421 hours.
	0359	Two Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0445 hours.
	0744	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0803 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Type of violation*
	0745	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It proceeded north and circled over Jubb Janin, Riyaq and Baalbek and then over the southern regions before leaving at 1930 hours over Rumaysh.
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1910 hours.
	0930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1308 hours.
	0938	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1901 hours.
	1420	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1916 hours.
	1850	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1914 hours.
27 September	0145	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0157 hours.
	0625	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0635 hours.
	0645	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1902 hours.
	0715	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah, and circled over the southern regions before leaving at 1910 hours over Naqurah.
	0752	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1206 hours.
	0757	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1502 hours.
	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah, and circled over the southern regions before leaving at 1910 hours over Naqurah.
	0812	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1123 hours.
	0918	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0920 hours.
	1138	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1313 hours.

Date	*Time*	*Type of violation*
	1149	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2300 hours.
	1431	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1433 hours.
	1837	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2045 hours.
	1913	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and then left at 1920 hours.
	2030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah, and circled over the sea off Sidon and Tyre before leaving at 2105 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
	2030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun, and circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 2315 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2237	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2354 hours.
	2330	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2352 hours.
28 September	0010	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0011 hours.
	0237	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0336 hours.
	0636	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0940 hours.
	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1856 hours.
	0723	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1856 hours.
	0937	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah, and circled over the South before leaving at 1145 hours over Naqurah.
	0938	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0940 hours.
	0938	Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, two of them over Kafr Kila and two over Alma al-Sha'b, and circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1025 hours over the sea off Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Type of violation*
	0946	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2138 hours.
	1033	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila, and circled over the South before leaving at 1140 hours over Rumaysh.
	1034	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1137 hours.
	1036	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1041 hours.
	1047	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1114 hours.
	1100	An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1101 hours.
	1131	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1132 hours.
	1140	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1141 hours.
	1203	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah, and circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the North before leaving at 0122 hours on 29 September over Kafr Kila.
	1654	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1936 hours.
	2104	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2127 hours.
29 September	0507	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0513 hours.
	0733	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It proceeded north as far as Tyre and circled over the South, and then between the Western Bekaa and the South, before leaving at 1850 hours over Rumaysh.
	0809	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1417 hours.
	1050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1841 hours.
	1155	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Kila. It proceeded north and circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1530 hours over Kafr Kila.

Date	*Time*	*Type of violation*
	1330	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1336 hours.
	1514	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1532 hours.
	2221	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 2355 hours.
30 September	0111	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0122 hours.
	0137	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 0201 hours.
	0859	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1511 hours.
	1450	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah, and circled over the South before leaving at 0740 hours on 1 October over Naqurah.
	1453	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace and circled over the South before leaving at 1951 hours.

United Nations

A/65/591

General Assembly

Distr.: General
26 November 2010

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 73
Report of the International Criminal Court

Letter dated 22 November 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Liechtenstein to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Kampala Declaration, RC/Decl.1, adopted by consensus by the high-level representatives of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, gathered in Kampala at the first Review Conference under this Statute on 8 June 2010 (see annex).

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 73.

(*Signed*) Christian **Wenaweser**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 22 November 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Liechtenstein to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Kampala Declaration
RC/Decl.1

Adopted at the 9th plenary meeting, on 8 June 2010, by consensus

We, high-level representatives of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, gathered in Kampala, Uganda, at the first Review Conference under this Statute, held from 31 May to 11 June 2010,

Guided by a renewed spirit of cooperation and solidarity, with a firm commitment to fight impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern and to guarantee lasting respect for the enforcement of international criminal justice,

Recalling the aims and purposes of the Rome Statute and *recognizing* the noble mission and the role of the International Criminal Court in a multilateral system that aims to end impunity, establish the rule of law, promote and encourage respect for human rights and achieve sustainable peace, in accordance with international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful that despite progress in realizing the aims and purposes of the Statute and the mission of the Court, countless children, women and men continue to be victims of unimaginable atrocities that deeply shock the conscience of humanity,

Recalling the historic establishment and commencement of functioning of the International Criminal Court as an independent and permanent judicial institution complementary to national criminal jurisdictions,

Welcoming actions undertaken by States Parties to strengthen national criminal jurisdictions in accordance with the Statute,

Appreciating the invaluable assistance of civil society for the advancement of the International Criminal Court,

Convinced that there can be no lasting peace without justice and that peace and justice are thus complementary requirements,

Convinced also that justice and the fight against impunity are, and must remain, indivisible and that in this regard universal adherence to the Statute is essential,

Stressing the importance of full cooperation with the International Criminal Court,

United by the common bonds of our peoples, our cultures pieced together in a shared heritage,

Together solemnly:

1. *Reaffirm* our commitment to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and its full implementation, as well as to its universality and integrity;

2. *Reiterate* our determination to put an end to impunity for perpetrators of the most serious crimes of international concern, with full respect for international

fair trial standards, and thus to *contribute* to the prevention of such crimes that threaten the peace, security and well-being of the world;

3. *Emphasize* that justice is a fundamental building block of sustainable peace;

4. *Determine* to continue and strengthen our efforts to promote victims' rights under the Rome Statute, including their right to participate in judicial proceedings and claim for reparations, and to protect victims and affected communities;

5. *Resolve* to continue and strengthen effective domestic implementation of the Statute, to enhance the capacity of national jurisdictions to prosecute the perpetrators of the most serious crimes of international concern in accordance with internationally recognized fair trial standards, pursuant to the principle of complementarity;

6. *Express* our firm commitment to work actively during the Review Conference towards a satisfactory outcome on the amendment proposals including in resolution ICC-ASP/8/Res.6, keeping in mind the mission the International Criminal Court is meant to accomplish in the international community;

7. *Further resolve* to continue and strengthen our efforts to ensure full cooperation with the Court in accordance with the Statute, in particular in the areas of implementing legislation, enforcement of Court decisions, execution of arrest warrants, conclusion of agreements and witness protection, and to *express* our political and diplomatic support for the Court;

8. *Express* our appreciation to the Court which has become fully operational as a judicial institution in accordance with the provisions of the Rome Statute;

9. *Express* our appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the cooperation extended to the International Criminal Court by the United Nations system;

10. *Welcome* the fact that 111 States from all regions of the world have now become Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and *invite* States that are not yet parties to the Statute to become parties as soon as possible, and *reiterate* our commitment to proactively promote universality and full implemeniation of the Statute;

11. *Acknowledge* the pledges made by States Parties and by non-States Parties and other organizations to promote the aims and purposes of the Rome Statute;

12. *Decide* to henceforth celebrate 17 July, the day of the adoption of the Rome Statute in 1998, as the Day of International Criminal Justice.

United Nations A/65/592 S/2010/604

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 33
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009)

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1888 (2009), in which the Council requested a progress report on the implementation of its resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009). The report provides an analytical framing of conflict-related sexual violence to inform practice; updates on situations on the agenda of the Council, including, where available, information about parties suspected of engaging in patterns of sexual violence;[1] progress made by the United Nations system in implementing the resolutions, including measures to improve the collection of information; and recommendations aimed at enhanced response. The need to strengthen systems and approaches is underscored by the collective inability of the international community and national authorities to prevent atrocities such as the mass rapes perpetrated in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo late in July and in August, which provoked unprecedented public outrage.

2. Extensive consultations and contributions from stakeholders both at Headquarters and at the country level, including Member States, non-governmental organizations and experts, have informed the present report.[2] My Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict solicited input through the 13-entity network, United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict (UN Action), at the Headquarters level. At the country level, senior mission focal points provided consolidated input from relevant peacekeeping and political mission components, the United Nations country team and implementing partners.

3. While the scope of the present report is confined to situations on the Council's agenda, it bears noting that sexual violence occurs in other situations of conflict and

[1] The definition of "pattern" is informed by the listing criteria developed in the context of the agenda relating to children and armed conflict, as presented in my report on that subject (S/2010/181, paras. 167-180).

[2] Unless otherwise indicated, the information cited is derived from United Nations reports.

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concern. Although the information presented post-dates resolution 1820 (2008), it is considered in the light of the fact that sexual violence is not specific to any era, culture or continent, but traverses all of history and geography.

4. Under international law, sexual violence is not synonymous with rape. The statutes and the case law of the International Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda and the Special Court for Sierra Leone, and the Elements of Crimes of the International Criminal Court, define sexual violence to also encompass sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization and any other form of sexual violence of comparable gravity, which may, depending on the circumstances, include situations of indecent assault, trafficking, inappropriate medical examinations and strip searches.[3] The disaggregation of sexual violence offences into the categories listed above permits a more focused approach to prevention. Sexual slavery or enforced prostitution, for example, may differ in terms of its logic from the execution of a specific policy of forced pregnancy during a campaign of "ethnic cleansing" designed to achieve a military or political end, or rape concurrent with looting to terrorize the population or as a result of overly lax command and control structures. Depending on the circumstances of the offence, sexual violence can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity, an act of torture or a constituent act of genocide.[4] In addition to individual criminal responsibility, crimes of this calibre may entail command responsibility. Hence, superiors in the chain of command are legally required to take measures to halt, prevent and punish violations.[5] Moreover, any amnesty ordinance reached at the end of a conflict must, as a matter of consistent United Nations policy, exclude international crimes and gross breaches of human rights. This helps to ensure that parties who commit or commission acts of sexual violence cannot escape liability and that there is no impunity for such conduct.[6]

II. Conflict-related sexual violence in countries on the Security Council's agenda

5. The present section examines the dynamics and consequences of conflict-related sexual violence as a threat to security and an impediment to peacebuilding in situations on the agenda of the Security Council. The term "conflict-related sexual violence" is used to denote sexual violence occurring in a conflict or post-conflict setting that has a direct or indirect causal link with the conflict itself. Such a link may be demonstrated by the perpetrator's status as a belligerent party; the proliferation and use of small arms and light weapons; the breakdown of law and order; the militarization of sites of daily activity such as fuel and water collection; cross-border consequences such as displacement, trafficking or economic disruption; the (sometimes deliberate) spread of HIV; and the targeting of ethnic,

[3] The six typologies of sexual violence are defined in articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544).

[4] See Security Council resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009) and S/2009/362; regarding torture, see General Assembly resolution 63/155 and A/HRC/7/3.

[5] See article 28 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and resolution 1820 (2008), para. 3.

[6] See resolution 1820 (2008), para. 4; see also the Nepal Bill on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (February 2010), which stipulates that amnesty cannot be provided in cases of sexual violence.

sectarian or other minorities or of populations in contested territory affording an economic, military or political advantage, including in violation of a ceasefire agreement. In paragraph 1 of resolution 1820 (2008), the Council stresses that sexual violence, when used or commissioned as a tactic of war in order to deliberately target civilians or as a part of a widespread or systematic attack against civilian populations, can significantly exacerbate situations of armed conflict and may impede the restoration of international peace and security. The Council qualifies the "tactic of war" threshold with the word "including", indicating that this is just one type of case to be addressed alongside sexual violence committed against civilians, in situations of armed conflict, in and around refugee and internally displaced persons camps, and in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes. In such circumstances, sexual violence should be a priority consideration for peacemakers, peacekeepers and peacebuilders, in addition to humanitarian actors.

6. Having traditionally regarded sexual violence as a reproductive health or development issue, the international community has begun to embrace the concept of conflict-related sexual violence so as to also address the security-related structural drivers of such violence. When the issue is considered through the optic of security and civilian protection, emphasis is placed on prevention and on real-time, in addition to remedial, responses. This requires the monitoring not only of the numbers of victims reporting to service providers, but also of the whole chain of events that led to that point. Accordingly, the development of a system for listing suspected perpetrators, engaging in protection dialogue and tracking corrective actions remains a critical priority.

7. While resolution 1820 (2008) broadened the constituency for efforts to address sexual violence, questions remain about the extent to which such efforts correspond with the fundamental purpose of security institutions. The myth that rape is an inevitable byproduct of war is persistent and dangerously self-fulfilling. Such myths impede monitoring, reporting and operational response. There is an equally enduring belief in some military circles that bullets, bombs and blades constitute the "war", while rape is a random disciplinary infraction or a "private" aspect of culture-based gender relations. While gender constructs may animate acts of rape (attacking women's "honour" and men's capacity to "protect"), gender is a critical but insufficient explanatory tool. Wartime sexual violence generally accompanies other crimes, including indiscriminate killing, torture, forced displacement and looting. Yet field reports tend to classify conflict-related sexual violence under the broader rubric of gender-based violence or "harmful traditional practices", such as female genital mutilation and child marriage, rather than using the definition of sexual violence found in international law. As noted in a number of contributions to the present report, the phenomenon needs to be addressed more specifically. Like other conflict-related violence, sexual violence may also be motivated by ethnic, religious and underlying economic factors; hence, it is not a straightforward extension of the gender-based violence existing in all societies. When sexual violence is a war crime, it should be addressed on an equal basis with other war crimes, engaging the full spectrum of security, political and humanitarian actors.

8. In contemporary conflicts, which are characterized by an increased civilian-combatant interface, sexual violence is not a side effect, but a front-line consideration. The numbers of military casualties during operations in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, for example, are dwarfed by the rates of rape,

killing and property destruction endured by civilians. As an example of the increased attention accorded to the use of sexual violence in contemporary conflicts, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations decided, in September 2010, to include information about sexual violence in the "Highlights" section of daily situation reports in order to ensure priority action. Indeed, the wartime collapse of the rule of law emboldens arms bearers to commit sexual atrocities of a scale and severity rarely seen in times of peace. This may be manifested in new and brutal forms of violence that societies describe as virtually unknown before the war: gang rape, public rape, forced incest and the rape of victims ranging from infants to octogenarians. Sexual violence against men and boys often becomes part of the repertoire of armed and political violence employed to attack community norms and structures or to extract information during detention and interrogation.[7]

9. There are cause-and-effect linkages between displacement and conflict-related sexual violence, with a significant number of refugees having suffered sexual violence in their home areas, during flight and/or in the country of asylum. In eastern Chad, which continues to experience the effects of regional conflicts, with some 255,000 refugees from Darfur and the Central African Republic, and with host community structures under strain owing to 180,000 internally displaced persons, rape is linked with tensions between refugee and host populations, sporadic military operations, and attacks on women and girls compelled to walk long distances to obtain water and firewood. There has been an increase in the number of reports of sexual and gender-based violence among refugees, from 295 in 2006, to 512 in 2007, to 656 in 2008, to 860 in 2009 and to 563 by mid-2010. While indicative of a serious security concern, this increase may also reflect improved reporting conditions in the camps. The Government of Chad has enhanced border policing to limit the movement of armed gangs and has been asked to continue the effective community policing initiative in eastern Chad known as the Détachement intégré de sécurité.[8] Along the Congo-Angola border, the United Nations registered cases of alleged sexual violence in September and October 2010, including rapes and strip searches carried out in the context of mass expulsions of Congolese citizens from Angola.

10. In addition to forcing population flight, sexual violence and terror can limit women's freedom of movement in relation to subsistence activities. In Darfur, attacks on internally displaced women and girls are most often committed when they venture beyond camp perimeters to obtain firewood and water. Between July 2008 and June 2010, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) recorded 166 incidents of sexual violence directly related to clashes between the Government and armed groups, or to intercommunal fighting and banditry. While few perpetrators have been traced, 73 per cent of suspects were described as members of armed groups. Another 16 per cent were identified as belonging to the Sudanese Armed Forces and police (notably the Central Reserve Police), while other survivors reported rapes by elements of Chadian armed opposition groups.

[7] In Kenya, the Commission of Inquiry into Post-Election Violence found that a number of sexual crimes had been committed against men; however, as a result of shame and lack of support, none were willing to testify. See report of the Commission of Inquiry into Post-Election Violence (15 October 2008), p. 243.

[8] See Security Council resolution 1923 (2010), para. 5.

11. Sexual violence also intersects with the war economy. The disruption of formal economies and State institutions often occasioned by conflict heightens the risk of trafficking in persons for purposes such as sexual or labour exploitation,[9] as well as the risk of abduction and extortion by armed groups. In Iraq, women have been abducted and raped by criminal gangs to extort money from their relatives, which is sometimes used to finance insurgent activities. Sexual violence has also served to clear populations from mining areas that in turn fund and prolong the conflict. The mass rapes committed in Walikale, Democratic Republic of the Congo, indicate a connection among the illicit exploitation of natural resources, the continuing operations of illegal armed groups, and high levels of violence against women. This series of mass rapes was carried out in conjunction with looting and pillage by the Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR) and Mayi-Mayi Cheka, whose members rounded up women and prevented them from fleeing the besieged villages. In total, 303 cases were reported, with many women having been gang-raped by up to five or six men at a time. In September 2010, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs reported widespread sexual violence committed by armed groups in July, August and September in South Kivu. FDLR was again responsible for the vast majority of the cases. License to rape and pillage provides an incentive for irregularly paid combatants to continue the fight. By protecting women and their property, national security forces could gain popular support and an advantage over rebel groups that use sexual terror to dominate communities and secure their supply chain. Instead, national forces are too often complicit in rape themselves.

12. Large-scale atrocities carried out by armed groups should not eclipse the less sensational, but equally serious, abuses routinely committed by members of national security forces. Excluding the two mass rebel attacks mentioned above, in the reports compiled by the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Congolese security forces were alleged to be the only perpetrator in 86 per cent of the abuses committed between March and September 2010. Elements of the Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo (FARDC) are regularly implicated in rape, although militias are most often linked with widespread and systematic attacks. In 2008 and 2009, the reported cases of sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo totalled 15,314 and 15,297, respectively. In 2010, the volume of cases reported monthly has remained constant. The support provided by the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) to FARDC contingents is withdrawn if they do not comply with the Mission's conditionality policy. Logistical support provided to the 911th battalion in Orientale province was suspended following reports that its soldiers had been implicated in several rapes in 2009. Despite robust laws and a zero-tolerance policy, impunity for sexual violence remains the norm. In my most recent report pursuant to resolution 1820 (2008) (S/2009/362), I noted that no arrest warrants had been issued in relation to the five "blacklisted" FARDC officials. Three of the five are now in detention, and investigations are moving ahead in relation to their cases. The fourth has been

[9] On 30 July 2010, Member States adopted General Assembly resolution 64/293, entitled "United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons", based on the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (resolution 55/25, annex II).

located in Equateur, where he was serving as the commander of a battalion. The fifth remains at large. Where rigorous screening does not occur, there is a risk that known human rights abusers will become part of national police and military structures. For instance, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) reports that in Iraq, large numbers of militia members responsible for rape have been incorporated into such structures.

13. In a number of conflicts, those incorporating new recruits have used sexual violence by forcing boys and men to commit such taboo acts as the rape of relatives, in order to sever their ties with the community and bind them to the armed group. The practice of gang rape in particular has been employed to create cohesion within units, bonding fighters who have been recruited by force and increasing their tolerance of violence. This also tends to insulate perpetrators from a sense of personal guilt and leaves victims less able to identify individuals. There have emerged reports that Iraqi women have been targeted for rape to "dishonour" them and thereby make them susceptible to recruitment by extremist groups that claim that suicide bombing is a means of redemption. Some armed groups abduct women and girls in order to make them serve as "bush wives" or rewards for combatants. The United Nations Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) reports that in South Sudan during the reporting period, 10 girls were abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army in separate but similar incidents. When rescued in 2009, all either were pregnant or had children conceived during their captivity.

14. Sexual violence as a tool of war can become a way of life: once entrenched in the fabric of civilian society, it lingers long after the guns have fallen silent. In Haiti, the use of rape as a tool of intimidation by the de facto military regime (1991-2004) reportedly "normalized" a cycle of violence against women that has been replicated by criminal elements. Rape is still used as a means of retribution and an expression authority, especially in areas historically prone to political violence. This has grown more acute in the wake of the January earthquake, owing to crowded conditions at displacement sites, many of which have been infiltrated by gangs that use rape as a means of gaining status among their peers. A similar trend can be seen in conflict-affected areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In the words of one Congolese woman, insecurity and lawlessness mean that "to be raped by gangs of men is very normal for women". The attendant stigma unravels community relations: a raped woman may be branded a "soldier's wife" and chased from her home to face a future of indigence and social exclusion for herself and, often, her children. Many women lose their health, livelihoods, husbands, families and support networks as a result of rape. This in turn can shatter the structures that anchor community values, disrupting their transmission to future generations. Children accustomed to rape can become adults who accept such acts as the norm. In Liberia, Government statistics indicate that most present-day perpetrators of rape are in the age bracket of those who were traumatized as children during the civil war.

15. While always an attack on human rights, sexual violence can, in some circumstances, amount to an attack on the peace process as well. In the Central African Republic, 183 cases of sexual violence were recorded during the reporting period, with most perpetrators found to be bandits and rebel groups against whom no action had been taken. It is remarkable that, just two days after the adoption of resolution 1820 (2008), and despite the fact that the situation in the Central African Republic was the first in which the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court had opened an investigation into a case in which alleged rapes far outnumbered

alleged killings, a peace agreement that made no mention of sexual violence was signed between the Government and three armed groups. In Côte d'Ivoire during the period under review, 630 cases of sexual violence were reported, with fewer than 19 of the alleged perpetrators arrested by local police and a conviction rate of less than 1 per cent. In Liberia, rape continues to be the crime most frequently reported in monthly police statistics. If left unchecked, the cycle of sexual violence can have a destabilizing effect. Accordingly, Governments have taken steps to address impunity. The Government of Liberia has established a court in Monrovia, Criminal Court "E", with dedicated competence on sexual violence. While it is an important deterrent, its capacity needs to be enhanced, as the court heard only three cases during the reporting period. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Government has taken steps to restore faith in the justice system by increasing the number of women magistrates (now 400 of a total of 1,980), 100 of whom will receive specific training on sexual violence and will be assigned to the eastern part of the country.

16. After conflict, sexual violence can impede women's participation in democratic processes. When Afghan women participated in the Peace Jirga convened in June 2010, they emphasized that gains made in relation to women's rights should not be annulled in the course of reconciliation and transition. In the lead-up to the September 2010 Afghan parliamentary elections, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), in an effort to ensure women's participation, monitored sexual harassment against female candidates. In Liberia, the risk that sexual violence will flare up during the presidential elections of November 2011 will need to be monitored, particularly in the light of the myth that rape can impart power and favourably influence political outcomes. The threat of sexual violence during the referendum on South Sudan, which is scheduled for January 2011, will also require that precautionary steps be taken to enhance protection at potential flashpoints. This is particularly relevant given the many rapes reported to have taken place during the political violence that engulfed parts of northern Jonglei State and Upper Nile State as the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) attempted to flush out insurgents following the elections of April 2010. In such settings, sexual violence may be an indicator of wider societal violence, as well as of diminished political participation by women.

17. In the context of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes, there is a link between insufficient social reintegration and spikes in sexual violence. In Côte d'Ivoire, sexual violence deployed as a tactic by belligerents has decreased since the signing of the 2007 Ouagadougou Political Agreement, although high levels of such violence persist in the western and northern parts of the country where demobilized combatants and militias are concentrated. In the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, sexual violence is also perpetrated by former combatants reinserted into communities through the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process.

18. There is emerging evidence that sexual violence has been used to extract information from women and girls during forced civilian disarmament, including information about the locations of arms caches. Between May and June 2010 in South Sudan, sexual violence was reported during forced civilian disarmament carried out by SPLA. Four girls were allegedly raped and beaten by SPLA soldiers for having failed to provide information about persons in possession of firearms.

Civilian authorities in Lakes State have accused SPLA soldiers of raping eight women during a disarmament exercise in July 2010.

19. Sexual violence can proliferate in a climate of impunity associated with weakened or non-gender-responsive security sectors. A study on security and justice in Nepal, carried out in March 2010 in Mahottari, Rukum and Rolpa districts, highlighted sexual violence as the No. 1 cause of insecurity for women in the post-conflict phase, emphasizing women's lack of trust in the justice and security sector. The study also cited the lack of female police officers and judicial staff in the country as an obstacle to women seeking to gain access to these services. Instability in the lead-up to the adoption of a new constitution in May 2011 is coupled with continued criminal activity and the illegal possession of small arms, especially in the Tarai region, where members of various armed groups have reportedly raped women at gunpoint. It will be critical that the Nepal Truth and Reconciliation Commission include these experiences in the historical record. However, sexual violence is rarely documented in a comprehensive way during transitional justice processes. In Iraq, women parliamentarians in the Kurdish Regional Government have indicated that sexual violence was used as part of the Anfal campaign, conducted by the previous regime to suppress the Kurdish people. However, owing to fear of stigma, no survivor came forward during the 2010 Anfal trials to register the issue in the public record. Restoring State authority is vital to peace consolidation, yet continued impunity for sexual violence can erode public confidence in a nascent justice and security sector.

20. In a number of countries, social and legal norms assign the blame for sexual violence to the victim rather than to the perpetrator. In Afghanistan, women may be charged with *zina* (sexual relations outside marriage). Approximately 80 per cent of the Afghan population is reliant on traditional justice, which includes practices such as compelling rape victims to marry the perpetrators. A study conducted in 2009 by UNAMA found that in one region, the perpetrators in 39 per cent of documented rape cases had direct links to commanders of illegal armed groups, criminal gangs or warlords, who are effectively above the law. In Somalia, there have been cases in which women attempting to report rape have been convicted of adultery, particularly in regions controlled by Al-Shabaab, where women's rights and freedoms are severely constrained. In the Sudan, article 149 of the Criminal Act 1991 conflates rape with adultery and permits the prosecution of women who become pregnant as a result of rape. In Liberia, laws and policies on sexual violence appear to have evolved faster than public attitudes. A survey conducted from September to October 2008 by the United Nations Mission in Liberia, in association with the Ministry of Gender and Development, entitled "Research on prevalence and attitudes to rape in Liberia: September to October 2008", found that 83 per cent of respondents believed that women victims of rape contributed to their victimization, particularly through the way in which they dressed.

21. Three common themes emerge from country-level contributions to the present report: their is a need to change social attitudes in tandem with legal and policy reforms to reduce stigmatization; reporting should be standardized, employing an ethical and methodologically sound system that can be used by all stakeholders; and the United Nations system and donor countries should provide coherent and sustained support to national authorities. Addressing sexual violence as a peace and security imperative can advance economic recovery, community reconstitution and broad-based peacebuilding, which in turn enhances the legitimacy and durability of

peace processes. Hence, there is a need for programmes and funding to address the continuing emergency of conflict-related sexual violence, even after hostilities have ceased. Early recovery initiatives, while critical as a means of swift response, should not result in a premature shift from an approach based on the relationship between sexual violence and armed conflict to an exclusively development-oriented approach, which may limit understanding of the drivers and dynamics of such violence, as well as the corresponding entry points for intervention. During conflict, the priority is to protect civilians and halt sexual violence by armed elements. After conflict, the priority is to avoid a repetition of patterns of violence and exclusion, thus preventing the "normalization" of brutal and widespread sexual violence committed by security forces, civilians and ex-combatants alike.

III. Implementation of resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009): progress and challenges

22. The present section covers progress made by the United Nations system during the period from July 2009 to November 2010 in carrying out the mandates set out in resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009).

Appointment of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict

23. Pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 1888 (2009), I appointed my first Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Margot Wallström, to provide coherent and strategic leadership. She took over as Chair of UN Action and established her Office in April 2010. At the outset, close cooperation was initiated between her Office and the Office of my Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict to ensure that mandates are implemented in a mutually reinforcing manner.[10] Progress has been made in carrying out Ms. Wallström's five-point priority agenda: (a) addressing impunity, including by supporting national institutions to identify and prosecute perpetrators; (b) empowering women to seek redress and claim their rights; (c) mobilizing political leadership; (d) increasing recognition of rape as a tactic and consequence of conflict; and (e) ensuring a more coherent response by the United Nations system.

24. My Special Representative's priorities include facilitating a rapid response to emerging situations of sexual violence by developing an early warning matrix of risk factors; recognizing and promoting exemplary action; sustaining media attention through political and public advocacy regarding situations in which sexual violence is not sufficiently recognized and the response is underresourced; continuing to pave the way for the deployment of a Team of Experts on the Rule of Law in support of national institutions; and fostering Government engagement in the development and implementation of comprehensive strategies to combat sexual violence.

25. My Special Representative undertook four field visits during the first year of her tenure: to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in April and again in September-October; to Liberia, in June; and to Bosnia and Herzegovina, in November. When visiting Walikale, she emphasized that the mass rapes committed

[10] See A/63/785-S/2009/158 and Corr.1 and A/64/742-S/2010/181.

there had been neither isolated nor random and that, where sexual violence was planned, it must be viewed as preventable. The Special Representative expressed concern about exactions against civilians in the context of FARDC operations in the area, calling for allegations to be investigated and appropriate action taken. In a demonstration of the power of international attention and diplomatic pressure, "Lieutenant Colonel" Mayele, one of the rebel commanders associated with the Walikale mass rapes, was apprehended during the Special Representative's visit to the area on 5 October. The arrest of Callixte Mbarushimana, Executive Secretary of FDLR, followed swiftly, on 11 October, in Paris. In Liberia, the Special Representative focused on the imprint that wartime sexual violence had left on society. She explored, with all relevant stakeholders, concrete ways in which her Office could assist in tackling the high rates of sexual violence and the disparity between the number of acts committed and the number of convictions. Agreement was reached with the Government on the deployment of a Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and on collaboration in developing a national anti-rape campaign. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Special Representative met with women's groups from the region to learn more about their experience in seeking justice in the wake of conflict.

Establishing a Team of Experts on the Rule of Law

26. Recognizing that conflict both increases the need for justice and reduces the likelihood of gaining access to it, the Security Council, in paragraph 8 of resolution 1888 (2009), called for measures to identify and deploy rapidly a Team of Experts to situations of particular concern with respect to sexual violence in armed conflict in order to assist national authorities in strengthening the rule of law. Three co-leads, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), on behalf of UN Action, have developed a conceptual framework for the Team, which will be multidisciplinary, with rapid deployment capability to assist Governments in reinforcing judicial systems weakened by conflict. A Team Leader was appointed by my Special Representative in November to oversee between two and seven professionals with rule-of-law expertise, to be based in entities carrying out ongoing work in this area. Additional skills will be drawn, as needed, from a supplementary roster of standby specialists. The Team will be dispatched with the consent of the host country. I encourage countries affected by conflict to draw upon this new resource, which can be configured to address their specific challenges. I also urge Member States to ensure that the Team has sustainable funding so that it can fulfil its mandate.

Improving information about sexual violence: creating a monitoring, analysis and reporting system

27. Timely, objective, accurate and reliable information about conflict-related sexual violence should serve as the basis for action by the Security Council and other executive bodies. Such information should also inform the programmatic response on behalf of survivors and communities. The Council, in resolution 1888 (2009), specifically requests more efficient and systematic reporting on incidents, trends, patterns and early warning indicators, using expertise from the United Nations system and elsewhere. The proposed monitoring, analysis and reporting system is a response to current institutional weaknesses identified through a

preliminary "gaps analysis" initiated pursuant to paragraph 26 of resolution 1888 (2009).

28. The monitoring and reporting system on conflict-related sexual violence will take into consideration the experience and practice of the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children in armed conflict, established pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1612 (2005) and 1882 (2009). It will draw on relevant existing guidelines and criteria in determining, in particular, the normative basis for monitoring; the definitions of "patterns", "scope" and "systematic violations"; security and ethical considerations; information verification standards; and the composition, functions and reporting lines of country-level monitoring and reporting arrangements. The system will ensure a coherent and coordinated approach at the field level and will maintain a focus on incidents and perpetrators. It will also ensure that any information compiled for the Security Council has been verified by the United Nations.

29. Emphasis will be placed on the analysis of information with a view to gaining a better understanding of trends, patterns and early warning indicators. Analysis arrangements to be established at the country level will include a broad range of stakeholders, including United Nations actors, national institutions, civil society organizations, health service providers and women's groups. It is anticipated that deeper and more systematic analysis will serve to better contextualize information about violations and perpetrators, and thus complement and reinforce the work of monitoring and reporting country task forces.

Challenges and opportunities for improved reporting

30. Data collection must be considered in the light of the specific challenges pored by this category of violation. Sexual violence may inflict intense physical and psychological trauma, and often results in fear, shame and stigma. This is compounded by the paucity of female responders in the remote, volatile locations where mass rapes are often perpetrated. Women in or fleeing from front-line areas have limited opportunity to report violations or to gain access to medical facilities. Efforts to document sexual violence are further complicated by population movements, service disruptions, a weak or absent State apparatus, and insecurity. An analysis of cases compiled by MONUSCO between June and September 2010 revealed that it takes victims an average of 23 days to report a rape. While population-based surveys are needed in order to determine prevalence, they may be prohibitive in conflict settings. This means that such information should not be a precondition for action. An inordinate reliance on quantitative assessments, or "hard data", may be counterproductive when the qualitative analysis of patterns and predictors can provide a foundation for prevention and response. A lack of reports does not mean a lack of incidents: sexual violence in conflict settings is often invisible, but rarely non-existent.

31. A common measure of prevalence, while not a prerequisite for response, has long been needed. The World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), in collaboration with the United States Centers for Disease Control, are developing a survey tool that will add considerably to the existing data landscape by enhancing understanding of the magnitude and the nature of sexual violence, the profile of perpetrators and victims, and factors that increase risk and may be amenable to

intervention. Information regarding sexual violence as a war crime or crime against humanity is rarely reported in isolation from information about other forms of violence. So that protection actors can be fully informed, it is important to track the ways in which sexual violence correlates with troop movements; dwindling supplies that may be a precursor to looting; the reinsertion of ex-combatants into communities; and military operations. In the context of Security Council resolution 1308 (2000), better data are needed on the links between HIV prevalence and sexual violence, especially that committed by armed actors who may have elevated infection levels. A risk assessment tool involving the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS is being developed to pinpoint physiological and social risk factors.

32. To improve information-sharing, senior mission focal points have begun to coordinate with United Nations country teams to ensure that data can be collected in such a way as to ensure that it is comparable at the country level, permitting aggregation and analysis. The World Health Organization's ethical and safety standards set important parameters:[11] if services cannot be provided, this must be disclosed and efforts made to provide referrals. A human-rights-based approach that ensures that measures are taken to protect victims and witnesses, to obtain their informed consent and to avoid their re-traumatization as a result of repeated interviews, underpins the gender-based violence information management system. The system is being rolled out in a number of countries by UNFPA, UNICEF, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Rescue Committee to enable service providers to safely collect, analyse and share reports. The comprehensive set of indicators to track the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000) will also improve the quality of information.[12] Indicator 1A will enhance understanding of the prevalence of sexual violence, while indicator 1B is aimed at the identification of patterns. Those indicators will be tracked by the Office of my Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

33. Given the fact that sexual violence spans history, the burden of proof in wartime should be on those who claim that rape is not occurring. Therefore, sexual violence prevention should be considered as a matter of course in contingency plans. Where the relevant information is not provided in country-specific reports, the Council is encouraged to raise questions about the scale and the character of sexual violence. This issue has figured prominently in briefings given by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, on behalf of the humanitarian community to the Security Council's informal expert group on the protection of civilians. Such briefings serve as an important vehicle for updating the Council on sexual violence and actions that it can take in this area.

Defining the role of women's protection advisers

34. The mandate for women's protection advisers is derived from resolutions 1888 (2009) and 1889 (2009). It is anticipated that the role of women's protection advisers will centre on advancing the implementation of those resolutions through, inter alia, support for the monitoring, analysis and reporting system on sexual violence; the facilitation of dialogue with parties to conflict with a view to

[11] *WHO Ethical and safety recommendations for researching, documenting and monitoring sexual violence in emergencies* (Geneva: World Health Organization, 2007).

[12] See S/PRST/2010/8 and S/PRST/2010/22.

protection commitments; coordination of the development and implementation of comprehensive strategies to combat sexual violence; and the mainstreaming of sexual violence considerations into policies, operations and advocacy of United Nations peacekeeping and special political missions. Their deployment will build on lessons and best practices drawn from the experience of child protection advisers. The need for women's protection advisers will be determined on a case-by-case basis. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Field Support and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) are soliciting views from the field on the added value of women's protection advisers and where they could be most strategically situated. This consultation will inform the development of generic terms of reference for women's protection advisers, to be finalized in the first quarter of 2011.

Addressing sexual violence in peace and mediation processes

35. Peace processes can influence communities in terms of the standards of behaviour that they accept as tolerable, which means that these standards are often enshrined in new constitutions. If women do not participate, and if sexual violence is not addressed, it sets the stage for continued discrimination and the "normalization" of violence. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), part of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, reports that, of 300 peace agreements reached in relation to 45 conflict situations since the end of the cold war, only 18 have addressed sexual violence.[13] There continues to be a striking discrepancy between the extent to which women suffer the effects of conflict and the extent to which they are included in its resolution. To mark the tenth anniversary of resolution 1325 (2000), 27 dialogues on women and peace, organized by the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, UNDP and UNIFEM, were held worldwide in June and July 2010. The concerns most frequently voiced by participants were the high level of sexual violence committed during and after armed conflict and the impunity enjoyed by perpetrators.

36. Innovative refinements to current practice, such as the broadening of the definition of a ceasefire violation to include human rights abuses such as sexual violence, and the use of mixed civilian military teams to manage ceasefires, were considered during an expert workshop held by the Department of Political Affairs in October 2010. In February 2010, UNIFEM advocated the inclusion, in the ceasefire agreement between the Justice and Equality Movement and the Government of the Sudan of a clause on halting sexual violence. Although the ceasefire in question did not hold, such language sets an important precedent. Furthermore, UNAMID and UNIFEM advocated the effective representation of women in the civil society track of the Doha peace negotiations. Provisions addressing sexual violence were integrated into the Doha Declaration documents and the related recommendations, including provisions establishing compensation for rape survivors and a fund for women's reproductive health. the Department of Political Affairs and UNIFEM have launched a three-year Joint Strategy on Gender and Mediation to, inter alia, develop guidance for mediators in addressing sexual violence. In addition, strategic lessons have been learned as a result of the efforts of the Peacebuilding Fund to invest in

[13] These cover 10 conflict situations, in Aceh, Indonesia; Burundi; Chiapas, Mexico; the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Guatemala; Nepal; the Philippines; the Sudan/Darfur; the Sudan/Nuba Mountains; and Uganda.

responses to sexual violence as part of its strategy for preventing relapses into conflict. This approach highlights the need for targeted interventions to break patterns of violence that begin during conflict and persist after it has ended. This is underscored in my report on women's participation in peacebuilding (A/65/354-S/2010/466), issued pursuant to resolution 1889 (2009), which called for expertise to be made available in peace processes to ensure that women's needs are met and that provisions to address sexual violence are included in peace agreements.

Development of comprehensive strategies to combat sexual violence

37. In paragraph 23 of resolution 1888 (2009), the Security Council calls for the development of joint Government-United Nations comprehensive strategies to combat sexual violence. UN Action provides strategic support to United Nations missions to help them develop such strategies, which establish a common foundation for the Organization's response in order to prevent gaps and overlaps. This approach has begun to be mirrored in donor coordination. The implementation of the comprehensive strategy on combating sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is being supported through a pooled fund, the Stabilization and Reconstruction Plan for Areas Emerging from Armed Conflict. The strategy is structured around four pillars — combating impunity; prevention and protection; security sector reform; and multisectoral assistance for survivors — with a cross-cutting component on data and mapping. The Sexual Violence Unit of MONUSCO is charged with coordinating the implementation of the strategy and requires enhanced human and material resources to perform that function. Working groups for each of the pillars have been created at the central and provincial levels to help operationalize the strategy. In March 2009, UN Action engaged an independent consultant to assess the provision of strategic support in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The assessment resulted in the conclusion that the strategy provided an ambitious but comprehensive platform for joint (not merely joined-up) action. UN Action is currently helping the United Nations system to respond to the Security Council's call for a comprehensive strategy to be developed in Côte d'Ivoire. A consultant was also deployed to Chad in early 2010, under the auspices of UNFPA, to help develop a comprehensive strategy on gender-based violence, including sexual violence, for the eastern part of the country. Experience to date has revealed that comprehensive strategies must be coupled with high-level leadership, staff possessing strong strategic and coordination skills, and adequate resources for the achievement of their aims.

Scaling up and improving access to services, including by building national capacity

38. In paragraph 13 of resolution 1888 (2009), the Security Council encourages States, with support from the international community, to increase access to health care, psychosocial support, legal assistance and socio-economic reintegration services for victims of sexual violence. Sexual violence affects every aspect of a survivor's life and requires a holistic response tailored to both child and adult survivors. The role of the United Nations is to support, not supplant, government as the primary protection and service provider. Services should not only treat individuals, but also help them to reintegrate into social and economic structures, as the need for healing applies to the community as a whole. Disabled women face heightened vulnerability to sexual violence and exploitation, owing as much to

isolation and lack of support structures as to physical immobility or infirmity. In recognition of the risk faced by women maimed or wounded by anti-personnel landmines, sexual violence has been specifically included in the 2010 gender guidelines for mine action programmes, developed by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

39. In terms of legal assistance, the International Commission of Inquiry for Guinea-Conakry exemplifies a swift response to sexual violence employed as a tool of political repression. In Timor-Leste, UNDP and the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste have provided technical guidance to the National Parliament on bills aimed at reparation and the prosecution of cases, to provide a measure of justice for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence.[14] My Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict joined a high-level panel, convened in October in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to discuss the issue of reparations directly with survivors of sexual violence. The panel has shared its preliminary findings with Government officials, and its recommendations will complement ongoing efforts to promote justice in a comprehensive manner. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, however, not a single victim or affected community has received reparations for sexual violence, not even the approximately 2,000 survivors who have managed to obtain a judgement in their favour. In many post-conflict settings, there is a need to reform not only rape laws, but also rules of procedure and evidence, to overcome inbuilt biases. This is important, as rape laws have historically constituted an unjust codification of the lack of trust in the credibility of women. More than the perpetrators of other crimes, rapists anticipate that their victims will not have the courage or the support required to testify against them. Hence, there is a need to increase the capacity and the sensitization of prosecutors and police. In seven missions, United Nations police have helped to create specialized national police units that receive and respond to reports of sexual violence. This is part of the task of replacing the vicious circle of silence and impunity with a virtuous circle of recognition, justice and reparation.

40. Swift service delivery is vital in conflict and emergency settings. In Kenya, where reported cases of rape doubled following the 2008 post-election violence, UNFPA has drawn lessons enabling it to be better prepared to provide services to populations during and after emergencies. The Fund has also begun to integrate responses to reproductive health issues, HIV and gender-based violence into disarmament, demobilization and reintegration interventions, as in South Kordofan State, Sudan. Those efforts have targeted ex-combatants, with a particular focus on women associated with armed groups, as well as their families and the receiving communities. It is important that reintegration programmes for demobilized combatants address sexual violence in terms of rehabilitation, debriefing and referral services.

41. There remains a critical gap in terms of multi-year financial support for programming, capacity-building and coordination. In particular, there is a need to

[14] In Timor-Leste, the Truth, Reception and Reconciliation Commission has acknowledged that the majority of Timorese women were victims of violence during the crisis; resolution 34/11 of the National Parliament, dated 14 December 2009, recommended the adoption of a reparation law for victims of human rights violations, including rape and sexual slavery, committed between 1974 and 1999.

ensure that funding modalities support the United Nations system so that it can "deliver as one", rather than creating a schism between humanitarian and development programming, on the one hand, and political, peace and security efforts, on the other. Preliminary findings resulting from the use of the gender marker system for tracking expenditure in relation to humanitarian responses indicate that, of more than 700 projects carried out in eight pilot countries, 75 per cent did not address gender in a significant way and nearly 50 per cent made no reference to gender-based violence. The roll-out of the gender marker system in humanitarian financing schemes in 2011 should strengthen project design in this regard.

Strengthening protection and prevention

42. Humanitarian efforts to address gender-based violence are coordinated under the cluster approach, with different clusters being accountable for specific sectoral responses to sexual violence. UNHCR serves as the global lead of the protection cluster, with UNFPA and UNICEF co-leading the gender-based violence area of responsibility. In Kyrgyzstan, the gender-based violence area of responsibility is working, through mobile teams, to provide services to Uzbek survivors of targeted sexual violence carried out during the ethnic unrest of June 2010. In Haiti, the area of responsibility is working with United Nations police and the national police to improve patrolling in camps, providing better protection for an estimated 40 per cent of internally displaced persons.

43. Female United Nations police officers in Liberia and Darfur have improved outreach to sexual violence survivors, including by galvanizing local women to join the national police. In 2009, in an effort to bolster gender balance among uniformed peacekeepers, the Police Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations launched a global effort to increase the representation of female peacekeepers from the current level of 8.7 per cent of police components to 20 per cent by 2014. Member States are encouraged to lend to peacekeeping and political missions expertise on sexual violence investigation and response, including by providing more trained female personnel.

44. Scenario-based training on sexual violence is being developed on the basis of the United Nations publication *Addressing Conflict-Related Sexual Violence: An Analytical Inventory of Peacekeeping Practice*, published in June 2010, which contains a compilation of examples of early warning systems, patrols and escorts tailored to women's mobility patterns; night patrols in high-risk areas; and effective community liaison techniques. United Nations military personnel frequently operate in areas that are among the most dangerous in the world for women. Their operational readiness standards must reflect that reality and prepare them to serve as first points of contact with sexual violence survivors, as needed. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations and UNIFEM, under the auspices of UN Action, have established a "mobile support team on sexual violence" to present the inventory to troop-contributing countries. A strategic framework on civilian protection and a series of scenario-based training modules are being finalized by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support and will also address sexual violence. In addition, the United Nations police are finalizing training materials for United Nations and national police on this issue. The Departments' gender guidelines for military personnel in peacekeeping operations also address the protection of women and girls from sexual violence.

45. To enhance respect for the prohibition on sexual violence, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and UNICEF are collaborating to develop tools for engaging with and sensitizing parties to armed conflict. This research will deepen understanding of the factors that allow and restrain perpetration, and will inform actors who interface with non-State armed groups as to how they can leverage their resources to prevent sexual violence.

IV. Recommendations

46. I affirm my commitment to accelerating the implementation of resolutions 1820 (2008) and 1888 (2009), and intend to accord the highest level of attention to this issue. The Security Council has recognized sexual violence as a peace and security deficit. Addressing it can help to ensure that the dividends of peace flow equally to all. Tragically, laudable progress made at the level of policy has been overshadowed by the surge of sexual violence in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and its continuing prevalence elsewhere. While the Council has created historic momentum, additional measures must be put in place to deliver tangible protection outcomes. To that end, I urge the Council to:

(a) Increase pressure on perpetrators of sexual violence through the adoption of sanctions and other targeted measures against individuals and entities by relevant sanctions committees, in line with paragraph 10 of resolution 1888 (2009) and the statement by the President of the Security Council dated 17 September 2010 (S/PRST/2010/17). In this regard, I urge the Council to invite my Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict to exchange pertinent information with relevant sanctions committees and sanctions committees' expert groups;

(b) Employ all additional means at its disposal to influence parties to conflict to comply with, international law, including referring matters to the International Criminal Court, mandating international commissions of inquiry to address the issue of sexual violence, and explicitly condemning sexual violence in resolutions and in presidential and public statements;

(c) Mandate the listing, in my annual reports, of those parties who have engaged in patterns of sexual violence in situations of armed conflict, as a basis for more focused engagement with parties and, where necessary, the application of targeted measures;

(d) Call on parties to conflict to make specific and time-bound commitments to ceasing all acts of sexual violence. Such commitments should include the following: (i) the issuance of clear orders through chains of command prohibiting sexual violence; (ii) the inclusion of the prohibition on sexual violence in codes of conduct or their equivalent; (iii) the timely investigation of alleged abuses and the punishment of perpetrators; and (iv) the designation of a high-level interlocutor in the hierarchy of the group responsible for overseeing the prevention and the punishment of sexual violence. Access for the United Nations to verify the fulfilment of such commitments provides a basis for the de-listing of parties. The Council is also urged to regularly monitor the implementation of commitments by the parties and to encourage efforts by appropriate United Nations officials to engage in dialogue with parties to conflict to elicit such commitments;

(e) Support the efforts of the United Nations system to establish monitoring and reporting arrangements with regard to conflict-related sexual violence in order to ensure a coherent and coordinated approach at the field level, as described in paragraphs 27 to 29 above. Such arrangements will also be aimed at engaging all relevant stakeholders in the analysis of information, including on trends, patterns and early warning indicators, to inform targeted actions against perpetrators as well as programmatic responses for survivors;

(f) Give sexual violence systematic consideration in authorizations and renewals of the mandates of peacekeeping and special political missions to ensure that agreed language contained in thematic resolutions is reflected in country-level action. Even before missions are mandated, technical assessments of country situations should include gender expertise. Monitoring of the security situation surrounding expulsions, elections or referendums in post-conflict States should include information about the particular risks facing women and measures to respond to potential sexual violence;

(g) Use its periodic field visits to focus on the issue of conflict-related sexual violence, and engage the expertise of the Office of my Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law to advise, as appropriate, on the preparation of the terms of reference for such visits and on the Council's related engagements on the ground, including with women's civil society groups;

(h) Invite my Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict and other senior United Nations officials to provide briefings on sexual violence in connection with situations of concern. In particular, the practice of requesting briefings following relevant visits of my Special Representative to countries on the Council's agenda should continue;

(i) Regularly solicit the views of women's organizations and sexual violence survivors, including through Arria Formula meetings.

47. Sexual violence calls for sustained attention, action and cooperation commensurate with the scale of the challenge. Its enduring and ruinous consequences run counter to the aims of the United Nations system. Peace, justice and security are interdependent: there can be no peace without the peace of mind that enables women to undertake their daily tasks, no justice without a national capacity to deliver justice, and no security without women's security.

United Nations A/65/593

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 129
Programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011

Revised proposal for the use of regular budget resources for the normative support functions of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

I. Introduction

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the revised proposal for the use of regular budget resources for the normative support functions of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (hereinafter "UN Women") (A/65/531). During its consideration of the report, the Advisory Committee met with the Under-Secretary-General for UN Women, as well as other representatives, who provided additional information and clarification.

2. The Advisory Committee wishes to clarify that the present report deals primarily with the specific requests concerning the use of regular budget resources made by the Secretary-General in section III of his report. As indicated in the summary of that report, a proposal for the use of voluntary resources for the support budget for the biennium 2010-2011, together with a revised draft strategic plan and organizational chart, will be submitted in a separate report to the Executive Board of UN Women. The Advisory Committee will consider that report in due course, prior to its submission to the Executive Board.

3. **The Advisory Committee welcomes the establishment of UN Women as an important part of the Organization's ongoing efforts to strengthen its capacity to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century, in particular the increasing demand for United Nations system support to advance gender equality and women's empowerment.**

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II. Background and general considerations

4. By its resolution 64/289, the General Assembly established the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, to be known as UN Women, by consolidating the existing mandates and functions of the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and the Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW). UN Women is to have the additional role of leading, coordinating and promoting the accountability of the United Nations system in its work on gender equality and the empowerment of women.

5. In that same resolution, the General Assembly decided that UN Women would function as a secretariat, providing support to intergovernmental policy and normative processes, and would also carry out programmes of operational activities at the country level to support Member States, at their request. It will be headed by an Under-Secretary-General and governed by a multi-tiered structure comprising the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on the Status of Women and an Executive Board. Resolution 64/289 also stipulates that UN Women is to be operational by 1 January 2011, but it provides for a transitional period, lasting from the date of adoption of the resolution (2 July 2010) to 31 December 2010, during which all the activities of the four constituent entities will continue until they are replaced by new arrangements.

6. With regard to financial resources, the General Assembly decided that UN Women would be funded from two sources: the regular budget and voluntary contributions. The resources required to service the normative intergovernmental processes will be funded from the regular budget and approved by the General Assembly, while the resources required to service the operational intergovernmental processes and operational activities at all levels will be funded from voluntary contributions and approved by the Executive Board. In his report (A/65/531), the Secretary-General indicated that, in 2011, regular budget resources in the amount of $6,983,500 would be required for UN Women. He further indicated that the total projected resource level for 2011 was estimated at $500,939,900. **The Advisory Committee considers it important to clarify that the percentages used in the Secretary-General's report to describe the funding ratio of voluntary contributions to regular budget resources are merely illustrative, providing a snapshot of the projections for 2011 rather than a prescription for the future.** In this connection, in paragraph 11 of his report the Secretary-General asserted that the share of regular budget funding for UN Women was expected to decrease further with the projected increase in voluntary contributions.

7. In paragraph 12 of his report, the Secretary-General indicated that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 64/289, UN Women would have financial regulations and rules similar to those of other operational United Nations funds and programmes and consistent with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. The Under-Secretary-General for UN Women is to present a proposal for financial regulations to the Executive Board for its consideration and adoption, and to promulgate the financial rules.

8. With regard to human resources, the Secretary-General indicated in the same paragraph that the Under-Secretary-General for UN Women, upon delegation to him/her of formal authority in personnel matters, would appoint and administer the staff of UN Women, including those required for its operational activities, in accordance with the Staff Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. Upon inquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the future staff selection system for UN Women was expected to resemble that used by the United Nations funds and programmes. The Under-Secretary-General was working closely with the Office of Legal Affairs and the Office of Human Resources Management in order to ensure that all human resources management arrangements adopted by UN Women were consistent with the existing regulatory framework.

9. On a related matter, the Advisory Committee was informed, upon inquiry, that it had not yet been decided whether UN Women would adopt the elements of the system of administration of justice currently in force at the United Nations. **The Advisory Committee emphasizes the importance of ensuring that appropriate procedures for the settlement of disputes are in place by the time UN Women becomes operational on 1 January 2011.**

10. In paragraphs 4 to 9 of his report (A/65/531), the Secretary-General gave an overview of the future plans and perspectives of UN Women. He outlined the critical steps in its operationalization, which include the consolidation and modification of the institutional and administrative arrangements of the four constituent entities in order to integrate all their mandates and functions into one coherent and effective new organizational framework. The Secretary-General also indicated that hallmarks of the future strategy of UN Women, which is to be further developed under the leadership of the Under-Secretary-General and will be reflected in the programme budget proposals for 2012-2013, would include an emphasis on expanding support to Member States at the national level; strengthening coherence between the normative support provided to global intergovernmental processes and the technical and thematic advice provided to national partners at the country level; and providing leadership, strengthening coordination and promoting accountability on gender equality and women's empowerment and support to gender mainstreaming across the United Nations system.

11. The Advisory Committee understands that the proposals currently before it are preliminary in nature and cover requirements for only the start-up phase of UN Women's operations. **Nevertheless, the Advisory Committee wishes to highlight the importance of ensuring that appropriate steps are taken from the outset to avoid overlaps with the mandates of other United Nations system entities, as well as other Secretariat offices and departments, working on similar issues.** Upon inquiry, the Committee was informed that the Under-Secretary-General had embarked upon a series of meetings with relevant partners, including the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, to discuss both potential overlaps and possible areas for collaboration. **The Advisory Committee urges the Under-Secretary-General to pursue those efforts with a view to ensuring that UN Women's role and responsibilities are clearly delineated.**

12. At various points in his report (A/65/531), the Secretary-General emphasized that one of the advantages of creating a composite entity was greater coherence. For

instance, in paragraph 8, he stated that effectively combining the functions and assets of the four entities in a new structure facilitated coordination and coherence. He also stated, in paragraph 13, that the aim of the organizational structure of UN Women was to create an entity that would effectively serve its stakeholders, characterized by consistency, coordination and coherence between the normative and operational aspects of its work. **The Advisory Committee is supportive of efforts to achieve greater system-wide coherence and views the establishment of UN Women as a significant step forward in this regard. The Committee looks forward to receiving, in the context of the next budget submission, more detailed information on the specific steps, other than restructuring, envisaged to strengthen the effectiveness and the management of the Organization's activities in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment.**

13. The Advisory Committee also notes from paragraph 8 of the Secretary-General's report that, during consultations prior to the adoption of General Assembly resolution 64/289, there had been widespread recognition that UN Women required significant net increases in human and financial resources in order to deliver on the mandates entrusted to it and live up to stakeholders' expectations for change. However, during its consideration of the Secretary-General's report, the Committee was informed that there were some areas in which efficiencies and economies of scale could be realized. Such opportunities included having just one front office, one set of thematic experts, one set of websites and databases, one enterprise resource planning system and a single channel of communication between UN Women and its national partners. **The Advisory Committee understands that UN Women will need to scale up the activities previously carried out by its four constituent entities in order to respond to Member States' expectations and to deliver fully on its mandate. Nevertheless, the Committee encourages a prudent approach to managing the growth of the UN Women entity, as well as efforts to pursue all available opportunities for efficiencies and economies of scale.**

14. Section II.F of the Secretary-General's report includes an organization chart for UN Women. **It is the Advisory Committee's understanding that the chart remains notional at this stage pending the approval of a detailed strategic plan and support budget by the Executive Board. In this connection, the Committee underlines the importance of ensuring that UN Women's final organizational structure reflects a thorough review of staffing requirements, both in the field and at Headquarters. While recognizing that in order to deliver on its expanded mandate UN Women may require additional human resources over and above those previously approved for its four constituent entities, the Advisory Committee expects that, during the process of consolidating and modifying the institutional arrangements, all opportunities for rationalizing the post structure will be explored. Particular attention should be paid to ensuring that the final staffing table is not top-heavy.**

III. Options for administrative arrangements under the regular budget

15. As indicated in paragraph 6 above, UN Women will be funded from two sources: the regular budget and voluntary contributions. In paragraphs 10 to 25 of his report, the Secretary-General responded to the request of the General Assembly.

as contained in paragraph 76 of its resolution 64/289, that he present options for administrative arrangements for the regular budget portion of UN Women's funds. The two options presented are as follows:

(a) Option 1: A unified system for the integrated administration of all resources and the use of a grant modality to assign to UN Women the post and non-post costs as approved by the General Assembly. Under this option, the normal budget review and approval processes, as well as the normal reporting processes, would be maintained, thereby also maintaining the Assembly's control of posts and non-post resources funded from the regular budget. After the approval of the biennial budget by the General Assembly, the regular budget resources would be provided to UN Women in the form of a grant, which would be administered and disbursed by UN Women in accordance with its own financial regulations and rules and using its own enterprise resource planning system. Financial statements and related accounts would be submitted to the Board of Auditors in accordance with the established procedures applicable to the regular budget. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 19 of the Secretary-General's report that the grant modality has been endorsed by the General Assembly and used for a number of years for implementation of the budgets of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);

(b) Option 2: Two separate administrative systems, one for the regular budget and one for voluntary contributions. Under this option, the regular budget appropriations would be prepared as a separate budget section, based on a separate strategic framework, in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations and approved by the General Assembly, and the resources would be disbursed in accordance with the financial procedures of the United Nations Secretariat. As UN Women would not be in a position to administer two financial systems, an appropriate United Nations Secretariat office, perhaps the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, would need to be designated to administer the funds on behalf of UN Women and to report on their use.

16. **For the reasons outlined by the Secretary-General in his report, and in view of the fact that the grant modality has been successfully used for a number of years for the implementation of the budgets of UNHCR, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly approve the use of the grant modality (option 1) for the implementation of the regular budget portion of UN Women. In the Advisory Committee's view, given the hybrid nature of the new entity, option 1 is the most practical approach and will allow for maximum transparency in the administration of the regular budget resources. The Committee emphasizes that the use of the grant modality should not lessen in any way the requirement for detailed reporting to the General Assembly on the utilization of the resources.**

IV. New section 37, UN Women

17. In its resolution 64/289, the General Assembly approved specific arrangements for the establishment of UN Women, which, according to the Secretary-General, involve the transfer of the 2011 regular budget appropriation of subprogramme 2, Gender issues and advancement of women, of section 9, Economic and social affairs, to a new budget section dedicated to financing its normative and analytical

activities. Section II of the Secretary-General's report (A/65/531) presents, in the established fascicle format, the proposed new section of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011, which is to be entitled "Section 37, UN Women".

18. **With regard to the presentation of the fascicle for the new section 37, the Advisory Committee recognizes that the Secretary-General's proposals were prepared mid-biennium as revised estimates and reflect the current programme and resource structure for the start-up phase of UN Women's operations. The Committee expects, however, that the results-based framework will be further developed and refined in future submissions, starting with the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013, so that it can serve its intended purpose as an effective management tool.**

19. The Advisory Committee notes from section III of the Secretary-General's report (A/65/531) that the General Assembly is being requested to approve the new programme of work under section 37, UN Women, of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011. In this connection, the Secretary-General, in paragraph 37.1, of his report, indicated that UN Women consolidated the mandates and functions of the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women and the Division for the Advancement of Women of the Secretariat, which are set out in programme 7, Economic and social affairs, subprogramme 2, Gender issues and advancement of women, of the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011,[1] and in section 9, Economic and social affairs, subprogramme 2, Gender issues and advancement of women, of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 (see A/64/6 (Sect. 9)), as well as those of INSTRAW, which has been guided by a strategic framework for the period 2008-2011 and workplan and operational budget for 2010, and of UNIFEM, whose activities are guided by the UNIFEM strategic plan for 2008-2011.

20. **With regard to the portion of the programme of work to be funded under section 37 of the regular budget (i.e., the activities set out in programme 7, Economic and social affairs, of the strategic framework for the period 2010-2011), the Advisory Committee recalls that programmatic review falls within the purview of the Committee for Programme and Coordination, which, pursuant to paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 58/269, reviews the programmatic aspects of new and/or revised mandates approved by the Assembly subsequent to the adoption of the biennial programme plan, as well as any differences that arise between the biennial programme plan and the programmatic aspects of the proposed programme budget.** Upon inquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that, in accordance with established procedures, changes to the strategic framework for 2010-2011 resulting from the establishment of UN Women would be submitted ex post facto to the Committee for Programme and Coordination at the time of its review of the strategic framework for the period 2012-2013.

21. The overall regular budget resources required for UN Women for the second year of the biennium 2010-2011 amount to $6,983,500, reflecting an increase of $367,800 (or 5.5 per cent) in comparison with the initial appropriation of $6,615,700 (transferred from section 9, Economic and social affairs). The additional amount of $367,800 requested by the Secretary-General corresponds to the cost of

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/63/6/Rev.1).

the establishment of three new posts (1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 D-2 and 1 General Service (Other level)) (see paras. 24 and 25 below). Projected extrabudgetary resources for the same period amount to $493,956,400 and include the 2011 share of extrabudgetary resources transferred from subprogramme 2, Gender issues and advancement of women, of section 9 ($1,322,260), as well as the estimated 2011 portion of the resources of INSTRAW and UNIFEM ($132,768,000).

22. In paragraph 37.9 of his report, the Secretary-General provides the following information on the proposed distribution of the regular budget resources requested under section 37:

(a) A provision of $115,800 under policymaking organs, representing the appropriation for the 2011 meetings of the Commission on the Status of Women (transferred from section 9);

(b) A provision of $645,100 under executive direction and management, representing (i) the amount of $277,300 resulting from the transfer to the Office of the Under-Secretary-General of two posts previously budgeted for under section 9; and (ii) the new provision of $367,800 resulting from the establishment of the three posts referred to in paragraph 21 above;

(c) A provision of $2,294,700 under subprogramme 1, Intergovernmental support and strategic partnerships, representing the cost of 15 posts and related non-post resources previously budgeted for under section 9, subprogramme 2;

(d) A provision of $3,774,900 under subprogramme 2, Policy and programme activities, representing the cost of 25 posts and related non-post resources previously budgeted for under section 9, subprogramme 2;

(e) A provision of $153,000 under programme support, representing the proportional share of the related 2011 provision for non-post contractual and general operating resources transferred from section 9 in order to cover the servicing and support of office automation equipment, communications and miscellaneous services relating to the 42 transferred posts.

23. As indicated in the preceding paragraph, the Secretary-General is proposing to transfer a total of 42 existing posts (1 Assistant-Secretary-General, 1 D-2, 3 D-1, 6 P-5, 7 P-4, 5 P-3, 5 P-2/1 and 14 General Service (Other level)) from section 9, Economic and social affairs, to the new section 37. The Advisory Committee notes that the posts to be transferred correspond to the full staffing complement approved for the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (13 posts) and the Division for the Advancement of Women (29 posts) for the biennium 2010-2011. **Since all functions relating to gender issues and the advancement of women have now been transferred to UN Women, the Advisory Committee expects that future budget proposals for section 9 will not include any requests for new posts with those functions.**

24. The Secretary-General is also proposing the establishment of three new posts in the Office of the Under-Secretary-General. One post of Under-Secretary-General is proposed for the Executive Director of UN Women. The incumbent will be responsible for the overall direction and management of UN Women in the implementation of its mandates and approved programme of work/strategic plan. The Under-Secretary-General will provide policy advice to the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General on all issues pertaining to the promotion of

gender equality and women's empowerment. The Under-Secretary-General will also participate in the work of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and, in that capacity, will lead, coordinate and promote the accountability of the United Nations system in its work on gender equality and women's empowerment (A/65/531, para. 37.17). The Advisory Committee notes that the General Assembly, in its resolution 64/289, stipulated that the position of Under-Secretary-General was to be financed from the regular budget. During the transitional period (until 31 December 2010), however, the position is being funded from existing temporary assistance funds.

25. One D-2 post and one General Service (Other level) post are also being proposed (ibid., para. 37.20). According to the Secretary-General, those two posts are required to ensure the necessary capacity and experience to lead and manage the support of the intergovernmental process, operational activities in the field and coordination of the efforts of some 56 entities in the United Nations system that are collaborating in order to mainstream the appropriate response to gender concerns across their programmes of work at the global, regional and country levels (ibid., para. 37.21).

26. The total cost of the proposed three posts for 2011 amounts to $367,800. The Secretary-General is proposing that, in accordance with established procedures, the additional appropriation of $367,800 represent a charge against the contingency fund (ibid., para. 28).

27. **The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly approve:**

(a) **The creation, effective 1 January 2011, of a new budget section, to be entitled "Section 37, UN Women";**

(b) **The transfer of the amount of $6,615,700 from section 9, Economic and social affairs, to section 37, UN Women, of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011;**

(c) **The establishment of three new posts (1 Under-Secretary-General, 1 D-2 and 1 General Service (Other level)) under section 37, UN Women, of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011;**

(d) **The appropriation in the amount of $6,983,500 (at current rates) under section 37, UN Women, of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011, which includes the additional amount of $367,800 to finance the establishment of the three above-mentioned new posts;**

(e) **The amount of $62,300 under section 36, Staff assessment, to be offset by an equivalent amount under section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011.**

United Nations A/65/594

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Agenda item 127

Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Nicole Ann **Mannion** (Ireland)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fifth session, and to allocate to the Fifth Committee, the item entitled:

"Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

"(a) United Nations;

"(b) United Nations peacekeeping operations;

"(c) International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO;

"(d) United Nations University;

"(e) Capital master plan;

"(f) United Nations Development Programme;

"(g) United Nations Children's Fund;

"(h) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;

"(i) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

"(j) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

"(k) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme;

"(l) United Nations Population Fund;

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"(m) United Nations Human Settlements Programme;

"(n) United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

"(o) United Nations Office for Project Services;

"(p) International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994;

"(q) International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991".

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 7th and 15th meetings, on 15 October and 10 November 2010. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/65/SR.7 and 15).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Fifth Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) For the period ended 31 December 2009, the financial reports and audited financial statements and the reports and audit opinions of the Board of Auditors on the United Nations,[1] the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO,[2] the United Nations University,[3] the United Nations Development Programme,[4] the United Nations Children's Fund,[5] the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,[6] the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,[7] the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[8] the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme,[9] the United Nations Population Fund,[10] the United Nations Human Settlements Programme,[11] the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[12] the United Nations Office for Project Services,[13] the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994[14]

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5* (A/65/5), vol. I.
[2] Ibid., vol. III and Corr.1.
[3] Ibid., vol. IV.
[4] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5A* and corrigendum (A/65/5/Add.1 and Corr.1).
[5] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5B* (A/65/5/Add.2).
[6] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5C* (A/65/5/Add.3).
[7] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5D* (A/65/5/Add.4).
[8] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5E* (A/65/5/Add.5).
[9] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5F* (A/65/5/Add.6).
[10] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5G* (A/65/5/Add.7).
[11] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5H* (A/65/5/Add.8).
[12] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5I* (A/65/5/Add.9).
[13] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5J* (A/65/5/Add.10).
[14] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5K* (A/65/5/Add.11).

and the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991;[15]

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its reports on the United Nations for the biennium ended 31 December 2009 and on the capital master plan for the year ended 31 December 2009 (A/65/296, sects. I and II); and on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its reports on the United Nations funds and programmes for the financial period ended 31 December 2009 (A/65/296/Add.1);

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the financial reports and audited financial statements and reports of the Board of Auditors for the period ended 31 December 2009 (A/65/498);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the concise summary of principal findings and conclusions contained in the reports prepared by the Board of Auditors for the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session (A/65/169).

4. At the 7th meeting, on 15 October, the Chair of the Audit Operations Committee of the Board of Auditors introduced the reports of the Board (see A/C.5/65/SR.7).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/65/L.6

5. At its 15th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors" (A/C.5/65/L.6), submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Egypt.

6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/65/L.6 without a vote (see para. 8).

7. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the Auditor-General of the Republic of South Africa and Chair of the United Nations Board of Auditors made a statement (see A/C.5/65/SR.15).

[15] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5I* (A/65/5/Add.12).

III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

8. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/222 of 11 April 1996, 51/218 E of 17 June 1997, 52/212 B of 31 March 1998, 53/204 of 18 December 1998, 53/221, section VIII, of 7 April 1999, 54/13 B of 23 December 1999, 55/220 A, B and C of 23 December 2000 and 12 April and 14 June 2001, 57/278 A of 20 December 2002, 60/234 A and B of 23 December 2005 and 30 June 2006, 61/233 A and B of 22 December 2006 and 29 June 2007, 62/233 A and B of 22 December 2007 and 20 June 2008, 63/246 A and B of 24 December 2008 and 30 June 2009, 64/227 of 22 December 2009 and 64/268 of 24 June 2010,

Having considered for the period ended 31 December 2009, the financial reports and audited financial statements and the reports and audit opinions of the Board of Auditors on the United Nations,[1] the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO,[2] the United Nations University,[3] the United Nations Development Programme,[4] the United Nations Children's Fund,[5] the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East,[6] the United Nations Institute for Training and Research,[7] the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,[8] the Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme,[9] the United Nations Population Fund,[10] the United Nations Human Settlements Programme,[11] the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[12] the United Nations Office for Project Services,[13] the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994[14] and the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5* (A/65/5), vol. I.
[2] Ibid., vol. III and Corr.1.
[3] Ibid., vol. IV.
[4] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5A* (A/65/5/Add.1).
[5] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5B* (A/65/5/Add.2).
[6] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5C* (A/65/5/Add.3).
[7] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5D* (A/65/5/Add.4).
[8] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5E* (A/65/5/Add.5).
[9] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5F* (A/65/5/Add.6).
[10] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5G* (A/65/5/Add.7).
[11] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5H* (A/65/5/Add.8).
[12] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5I* (A/65/5/Add.9).
[13] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5J* (A/65/5/Add.10).
[14] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5K* (A/65/5/Add.11).

the Former Yugoslavia since 1991,[15] the concise summary of principal findings and conclusions contained in the reports prepared by the Board of Auditors,[16] the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its reports on the United Nations for the biennium ended 31 December 2009 and on the capital master plan for the year ended 31 December 2009,[17] and on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors contained in its reports on the United Nations funds and programmes for the financial period ended 31 December 2009,[18] and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[19]

1. *Accepts* the financial reports and audited financial statements and the reports and audit opinions of the Board of Auditors for the above-mentioned organizations;[1-15]

2. *Approves* the recommendations and conclusions contained in the reports of the Board of Auditors;

3. *Endorses* the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[19]

4. *Notes with concern* the delay in the implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards by all entities from January 2010 to January 2012, with the United Nations and its entities further delaying implementation to January 2014;

5. *Decides* to consider the report requested in paragraph 19 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions[19] in the context of the annual progress report of the Secretary-General on the International Public Sector Accounting Standards;

6. *Emphasizes* that the Board of Auditors shall be completely independent and solely responsible for the conduct of the audit;

7. *Decides* to consider further the reports of the Board of Auditors on the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia under the respective agenda items relating to the Tribunals;

8. *Commends* the Board of Auditors for the superior quality of its reports, in particular with respect to its comments on the management of resources and improving the presentation of financial statements;

9. *Takes note* of the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the United Nations and on the capital master plan for the year ended 31 December 2009,[17] and on the implementation of its recommendations on the financial statements of the funds and programmes of the United Nations for the financial period ended 31 December 2009;[18]

[15] Ibid., *Supplement No. 5L* (A/65/5/Add.12).
[16] See A/65/169.
[17] A/65/296 (sects. I and II).
[18] A/65/296/Add.1.
[19] A/65/498.

10. *Reaffirms* its resolution 62/208 of 19 December 2007, in particular paragraphs 4, 10, 39, 40 and 86, and its resolution 64/289 of 2 July 2010, in particular the eighth preambular paragraph and paragraph 14;

11. *Notes* the concerns as contained in the qualified audit opinion of the Board of Auditors on the financial statements of the United Nations Population Fund for the biennium ended 31 December 2009, also notes the measures taken so far by the United Nations Population Fund in this regard, including strengthening internal control and increasing capacity in decentralized offices, and requests the United Nations Population Fund to further implement the recommendations of the Board of Auditors;

12. *Notes with deep concern* the recurrence of system-wide problems previously identified by the Board of Auditors with regard to the improper management of non-expendable and expandable property;

13. *Recognizes* that the improper management of non-expendable and expendable property poses a financial and reputational risk to the Organization and, in this regard, calls on the Secretary-General to take swift action to address the concerns identified by the Board at all management levels, and to develop timelines, with benchmarks to monitor progress towards better recordkeeping;

14. *Recognizes* the value of the observations and recommendations with regard to the efficiency of the administration and management of the United Nations and its funds and programmes, including the financial procedures, the accounting systems and the internal financial controls, without compromising the quality of the financial audit, and supports the continuation of these efforts;

15. *Reiterates its request* to the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the funds and programmes of the United Nations to ensure full implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the related recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in a prompt and timely manner and to continue to hold programme managers accountable for non-implementation of the recommendations;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide in his reports on the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors on the accounts of the United Nations, as well as on the financial statements of its funds and programmes, a full explanation for the delays in the implementation of the recommendations of the Board, in particular those recommendations not yet fully implemented that are two or more years old;

17. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to indicate in future reports an expected time frame for the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors, as well as the priorities for their implementation and the office holders to be held accountable.

United Nations A/65/395

General Assembly

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 132

Pattern of conferences

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Nicole Ann **Mannion** (Ireland)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 17 September 2010, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-fifth session the item entitled "Pattern of conferences" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Fifth Committee considered the item at its 4th and 15th meetings, on 7 October and 10 November. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/65/SR.4 and 15).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences;[1]

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (A/65/122);

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/65/484 and Corr.1).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.5/65/L.7

4. At its 15th meeting, on 10 November, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Pattern of conferences" (A/C.5/65/L.7), submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations coordinated by the representative of Senegal.

5. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.5/65/L.7 without a vote (see para. 6).

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 32* (A/65/32).

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III. Recommendation of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Pattern of conferences

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolutions 40/243 of 18 December 1985, 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 43/222 A to E of 21 December 1988, 51/211 A to E of 18 December 1996, 52/214 of 22 December 1997, 53/208 A to E of 18 December 1998, 54/248 of 23 December 1999, 55/222 of 23 December 2000, 56/242 of 24 December 2001, 56/254 D of 27 March 2002, 56/262 of 15 February 2002, 56/287 of 27 June 2002, 57/283 A of 20 December 2002, 57/283 B of 15 April 2003, 58/250 of 23 December 2003, 59/265 of 23 December 2004, 60/236 A of 23 December 2005, 60/236 B of 8 May 2006, 61/236 of 22 December 2006, 62/225 of 22 December 2007, 63/248 of 24 December 2008, 63/284 of 30 June 2009 and 64/230 of 22 December 2009,

Reaffirming its resolution 42/207 C of 11 December 1987, in which it requested the Secretary-General to ensure the equal treatment of the official languages of the United Nations,

Having considered the report of the Committee on Conferences for 2010[1] and the relevant report of the Secretary-General,[2]

Having also considered the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[3]

Reaffirming the provisions relating to conference services in its resolutions on multilingualism, in particular resolution 63/306 of 9 September 2009,

I
Calendar of conferences and meetings

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Committee on Conferences for 2010;[1]

2. *Approves* the draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations for 2011, as submitted by the Committee on Conferences,[4] taking into account the observations of the Committee and subject to the provisions of the present resolution;

3. *Authorizes* the Committee on Conferences to make any adjustments to the calendar of conferences and meetings for 2011 that may become necessary as a result of actions and decisions taken by the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session;

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 32* (A/65/32).
[2] A/65/122.
[3] A/65/484 and Corr.1.
[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 32* (A/65/32), annex II.

4. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Secretariat has taken into account the arrangements referred to in General Assembly resolutions 53/208 A, 54/248, 55/222, 56/242, 57/283 B, 58/250, 59/265, 60/236 A, 61/236, 62/225 and 63/248 concerning Orthodox Good Friday and the official holidays of Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha, and requests all intergovernmental bodies to observe those decisions when planning their meetings;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that any modification to the calendar of conferences and meetings is implemented strictly in accordance with the mandate of the Committee on Conferences and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. *Notes* that accurate, timely and consistent information provided to the Fifth Committee during its informal consultations facilitates the decision-making process in the Committee;

II

A. Utilization of conference-servicing resources

1. *Reaffirms* the practice that, in the use of conference rooms, priority must be given to the meetings of Member States;

2. *Notes* that the overall utilization factor at the four main duty stations in 2009 was 86 per cent as compared with 85 per cent in 2008 and 83 per cent in 2007, which is above the established benchmark of 80 per cent;

3. *Welcomes* the steps taken by those bodies that have adjusted their programmes of work in order to achieve the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources, and requests the Committee on Conferences to continue consultations with the secretariats and bureaux of bodies that underutilize their conference-servicing resources;

4. *Recognizes* that late starts and unplanned early endings seriously affect the bodies' utilization factor owing to the amount of time lost, and invites the secretariats and bureaux of bodies to pay adequate attention to avoiding late starts and unplanned early endings;

5. *Notes* that the percentage of meetings held by the bodies entitled to meet "as required" that were provided with interpretation services in New York in 2009 was 95 per cent, as compared with 90 per cent in 2008, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to report on the provision of conference services to these bodies through the Committee on Conferences;

6. *Urges* intergovernmental bodies to review their meeting entitlements and to plan and adjust their programmes of work on the basis of their actual utilization of conference-servicing resources in order to improve their efficient use of conference services;

7. *Recognizes* the importance of meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States for the smooth functioning of the sessions of intergovernmental bodies, requests the Secretary-General to ensure that, as far as possible, all requests for conference services for the meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States are met, and requests the Secretariat to inform the requesters as early as possible about the availability of conference services,

including interpretation, as well as about any changes that might occur before the meeting;

8. *Notes* that the percentage of meetings held by regional and other major groupings of Member States that were provided with interpretation services at the four main duty stations was 79 per cent in 2009 as compared to 77 per cent in 2008, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to employ innovative means to address the difficulties experienced by Member States owing to the lack of conference services for some meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States and to report thereon to the General Assembly through the Committee on Conferences;

9. *Once again urges* intergovernmental bodies to spare no effort at the planning stage to take into account the meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States, to make provision for such meetings in their programmes of work and to notify conference services well in advance of any cancellations so that unutilized conference-servicing resources may, to the extent possible, be reassigned to meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States;

10. *Notes with satisfaction* that, in accordance with several resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolution 64/230, section II.A, paragraph 9, in conformity with the headquarters rule, all meetings of Nairobi-based United Nations bodies were held in Nairobi in 2009, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-sixth session through the Committee on Conferences;

11. *Notes* that ongoing promotional efforts and initiatives undertaken by the management of the conference centre of the Economic Commission for Africa led to a sustained increase in the utilization of the premises in 2009;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to explore means to increase the utilization of the conference centre of the Economic Commission for Africa and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session;

13. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General and Member States to adhere to the guidelines and procedures contained in the administrative instruction for the authorization of the use of United Nations premises for meetings, conferences, special events and exhibits;[5]

14. *Emphasizes* that such meetings, conferences, special events and exhibits must be consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

B. Impact of the capital master plan, strategy IV (phased approach), on meetings held at Headquarters during its implementation

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the implementation of the capital master plan, including the temporary relocation of conference-servicing staff to a swing space, will not compromise the quality of conference services provided to Member States in the six official languages and the equal treatment of the language services, which should be provided with equally favourable working conditions and resources, with a view to receiving the maximum quality of services;

[5] ST/AI/416.

2. *Requests* all meeting requesters and organizers to liaise closely with the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management of the Secretariat on all matters related to the scheduling of meetings to allow maximum predictability in coordinating activities at Headquarters during the construction period;

3. *Requests* the Committee on Conferences to keep the matter under constant review, and requests the Secretary-General to report regularly to the Committee on matters pertaining to the calendar of conferences and meetings of the United Nations during the construction period;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide adequate information technology support for conference services, within the existing resources of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, in order to ensure their seamless operation throughout the implementation of the capital master plan;

5. *Notes* that, for the duration of the implementation of the capital master plan, a part of the conference-servicing staff and information technology resources of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management has been temporarily relocated to a swing space, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide adequate support, within the existing resources of the Department, to ensure continued maintenance of the information technology facilities of the Department, implementation of the global information technology initiative and delivery of quality conference services;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult Member States on initiatives that affect the utilization of conference services and conference facilities;

III
Integrated global management

1. *Notes* the progress achieved in the implementation of the global information technology project, aimed at integrating, across duty stations, information technology into meetings management and documentation-processing systems, and the global approach to harmonizing standards and information technology and sharing good practices and technological achievements among conference services at the four main duty stations;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of the Secretary-General, using in-house capacity, to improve the utilization of conference services, in particular through the implementation of the project on the Electronic Meetings Planning and Resource Allocation System (e-Meets) and the interpreters assignment programme (e-APG module) ("project 2"),[6] and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on other efforts to that end at its sixty-sixth session;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the full implementation of the project on global documentation management ("project 3")[6] and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session;

4. *Notes* the initiatives undertaken in the context of integrated global management aimed at streamlining procedures, achieving economies of scale and improving the quality of conference services, and in this regard stresses the

[6] See A/63/119, sect. II.B.

importance of ensuring the equal treatment of conference-servicing staff as well as the principle of equal grade for equal work at the four main duty stations;

5. *Emphasizes* that the major goals of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management are to provide high-quality documents in a timely manner in all official languages in accordance with established regulations, as well as high-quality conference services to Member States at all duty stations, and to achieve those aims as efficiently and cost-effectively as possible, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that all language services are given equal treatment and are provided with equally favourable working conditions and resources, with a view to achieving the maximum quality of services, with full respect for the specificities of the six official languages and taking into account their respective workloads;

7. *Reiterates* the need for the Secretary-General to ensure the compatibility of technologies used in all duty stations and to ensure that they are user-friendly in all official languages;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to complete the task of uploading all important older United Nations documents onto the United Nations website in all six official languages on a priority basis so that these archives are also available to Member States through that medium;

9. *Reiterates* that the satisfaction of Member States is a key performance indicator in conference management and conference services;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure that measures taken by the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management to seek the evaluation by Member States of the quality of the conference services provided to them, as a key performance indicator of the Department, provide equal opportunities to Member States to present their evaluations in the six official languages of the United Nations and are in full compliance with relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, through the Committee on Conferences, on progress made in this regard;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to explore best practices and techniques in client satisfaction evaluations and to report on a regular basis to the General Assembly on the results achieved;

12. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management to seek the evaluation by Member States of the quality of the conference services provided to them, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to explore innovative ways to systematically capture and analyse feedback from Member States and committee Chairs and Secretaries on the quality of conference services and to report thereon to the General Assembly through the Committee on Conferences;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly apprised of progress made in integrated global management;

14. *Notes with concern* that the Secretary-General did not include in his report on the pattern of conferences[2] information about the financial savings achieved through the implementation of the integrated global management projects

as requested in section III, paragraph 4, of its resolution 63/248, and in section III, paragraph 12, of its resolution 64/230, and reiterates its requests that the Secretary-General redouble his efforts to include this information in his next report on the pattern of conferences;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assess the efficiency and accountability mechanisms of conference management across the four main duty stations and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session;

IV
Documentation and publication-related matters

1. *Emphasizes* the paramount importance of the equality of the six official languages of the United Nations;

2. *Reaffirms* its decision in section IV, paragraph 1, of its resolution 64/230 that all reports adopted by the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council shall be issued as documents in all official languages of the United Nations in a timely manner before their consideration by the Council, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 36/117 A of 10 December 1981, 51/211 A to E, 52/214, 53/208 A to E and 59/265, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure the support necessary to that effect;

3. *Reiterates* the importance of the timely issuance of documents for the Fifth Committee;

4. *Reiterates with concern its request* that the Secretary-General ensure that the rules concerning the simultaneous distribution of documents in all six official languages are strictly respected as regards both the distribution of printed copies and the posting of parliamentary documentation on the Official Document System and the United Nations website, in keeping with section III, paragraph 5, of its resolution 55/222;

5. *Reaffirms* that the Fifth Committee is the appropriate Main Committee of the General Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters;

6. *Stresses* that matters related to conference management, including documentation, fall within the purview of the Fifth Committee;

7. *Reaffirms* its decision in section III, paragraph 9, of its resolution 59/265 that the issuance of documents in all six official languages on planning, budgetary and administrative matters requiring urgent consideration by the General Assembly shall be accorded priority;

8. *Reiterates its request* that the Secretary-General direct all departments of the Secretariat to include the following elements in their reports:

(a) Summary of the report;

(b) Consolidated conclusions, recommendations and other proposed actions;

(c) Relevant background information;

9. *Reiterates its request* that all documents submitted to legislative organs by the Secretariat and intergovernmental and expert bodies for consideration and action have conclusions and recommendations in bold print;

10. *Notes with satisfaction* that all documents submitted on time and within the word limit were processed by the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management within four weeks, and encourages the Secretary-General to sustain that level of performance;

11. *Acknowledges* that a multipronged approach is required to find a solution to the perennial difficulties of the late issuance of documents for the Fifth Committee;

12. *Recognizes* the work done by the task force chaired by the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management in positively addressing the problem of issuance of documents for the Fifth Committee;

13. *Encourages* the Chairs of the Fifth Committee and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to continue to promote cooperation between the two bodies in the sphere of documentation;

14. *Welcomes* the continued efforts of the task force to shepherd the submission of documents by the author departments of the Secretariat;

15. *Urges* author departments to fully adhere to deadlines in meeting the goal of 90 per cent submission compliance, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that documents submitted late do not adversely affect the issuance of documents submitted on time and in compliance with set guidelines;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide, in his next report on the pattern of conferences, further information on the waiver process for documents submitted over the word limits and/or not in compliance with the guidelines established by the General Assembly for the reports of the Secretariat, intergovernmental bodies and subsidiary organs, including the criteria for issuing waivers and their application during the previous three years;

V
Translation and interpretation-related matters

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to redouble his efforts to ensure the highest quality of interpretation and translation services in all six official languages;

2. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to seek evaluation by Member States of the quality of the conference services provided to them, including through the language-specific informational meetings held twice a year, and to ensure that such measures provide equal opportunities to Member States to present their evaluations in the six official languages of the United Nations and that they are in full compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

3. *Reiterates its request* that the Secretary-General ensure that the terminology used in the translation and interpretation services reflects the latest linguistic norms and terminology of the official languages in order to ensure the highest quality;

4. *Reaffirms* section V, paragraph 3, of its resolution 61/236, section V, paragraph 3, of its resolution 62/225, section V, paragraph 5, of its resolution 63/248, and section V, paragraph 4, of its resolution 64/230, and reiterates its request that the Secretary-General, when recruiting temporary assistance in the language services, ensure that all language services are given equal treatment and

are provided with equally favourable working conditions and resources, with a view to achieving maximum quality of their services, with full respect for the specificities of each of the six official languages and taking into account their respective workloads;

5. *Notes with appreciation* the measures taken by the Secretariat to fill current vacancies in the language services at the United Nations Office at Nairobi, reiterates its request that the Secretary-General consider further measures aimed at decreasing the vacancy rates in Nairobi, and requests that the Secretary-General report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to hold competitive examinations for the recruitment of language staff sufficiently in advance in order to fill current and future vacancies in the language services in a timely manner and to inform the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session of efforts in this regard;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to improve the quality of translation of documents into the six official languages, giving particular significance to the accuracy of translation;

8. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to increase the proportion of translation done contractually with a view to achieving, inter alia, further efficiencies where this mode of delivery yields a final product that is of comparable quality to in-house translation, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session;

9. *Reiterates its request* that the Secretary-General provide, at all duty stations, adequate staff at the appropriate level, with a view to ensuring appropriate quality control for external translation, with due consideration of the principle of equal grade for equal work;

10. *Recalls* paragraphs 70 to 74 of the report of the Secretary-General,[2] and requests the Secretary-General to provide for the reclassification proposed in paragraph 75 in the context of the proposed programme budget for 2012-2013;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session on the experience, lessons learned and best practices of the main duty stations in performing quality control of contractual translations, including on requirements relating to the number and appropriate level of the staff needed to carry out this function;

12. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to establish globally standardized performance indicators and costing models aimed at a more cost-effective strategy for the in-house processing of documents, and requests the Secretary-General to present such information to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session;

13. *Notes with appreciation* the measures taken by the Secretary-General, in accordance with its resolutions, to address, inter alia, the issue of the replacement of retiring staff in the language services, and requests the Secretary-General to maintain and intensify those efforts, including the strengthening of cooperation with institutions that train language specialists in order to meet the needs in the six official languages of the United Nations;

14. *Notes* in this regard that memorandums of understanding have not been signed with such language institutions in all geographical regions, particularly in

Africa and Latin America, and requests the Secretary-General to increase his efforts to promote outreach programmes, including through internships, to language institutions in all regions and to introduce innovative methods to increase awareness of the programmes;

15. *Requests* the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, in cooperation with the Office of Human Resources Management, to increase its efforts to raise awareness among all Member States about opportunities for employment and internships in language services in the four main duty stations;

16. *Notes with appreciation* the positive experience with traineeships at the United Nations Office at Vienna in training young professionals in and attracting them to the translation and interpretation services of the United Nations, and requests the Secretary-General to further develop the initiative and consider extending it to all duty stations and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session;

17. *Notes* that the consolidated lists of individuals and entities subject to sanctions, according to the sanctions committees of the Security Council, have not been translated into all six official languages, and recommends that the Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions of the Security Council look into the practices related to the issuance of these consolidated lists, including their translation.

United Nations A/65/596

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Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 156 (a)
Financing of the United Nations peacekeeping forces in the Middle East: United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

Performance report on the budget of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The present report contains the performance report on the budget of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.

The total expenditure for UNDOF for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 has been linked to the Force's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely, operations and support.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.)

Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Variance*	
			Amount	*Percentage*[a]
Military and police personnel	21 489.0	21 501.3	(12.3)	(0.1)
Civilian personnel	10 215.0	10 717.3	(502.3)	(4.9)
Operational costs	13 325.7	12 811.0	514.7	3.9
Gross requirements	**45 029.7**	**45 029.6**	**0.1**	
Staff assessment income	1 338.0	1 444.4	(106.4)	(8.0)
Net requirements	**43 691.7**	**43 585.2**	**106.5**	**0.2**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	
Total requirements	**45 029.7**	**45 029.6**	**0.1**	

[a] The symbol "—" denotes zero or less than 0.1 per cent.

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
Military contingents	1 047	1 044	0.3
International staff	47	39	17.0
National staff	108	103	4.6
Temporary position[c]			
International staff	—	1	—

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.
[b] Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.
[c] Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010, set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 20 January 2009 (A/63/686 and Corr.2), amounted to $45,369,600 gross ($44,020,800 net). It provided for 1,047 military contingent personnel, 48 international staff and 108 national staff. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraph 35 of its related report (A/63/746/Add.2), recommended that the General Assembly appropriate $45,256,000 gross for the maintenance of UNDOF for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.

2. The General Assembly, by its resolution 63/297, appropriated the amount of $45,029,700 gross ($43,691,700 net) for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

3. The mandate of the Force was established by the Security Council in its resolution 350 (1974) and extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1875 (2009) and 1899 (2009).

4. The Force is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to maintain international peace and security.

5. Within this overall objective, the Force has, during the performance report period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below, which are grouped by operations and support components.

6. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2009/10 budget. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actually completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

7. The total expenditures for the maintenance of the Force for 2009/10 amounted to $45,029,600 gross ($43,585,200 net).

8. During the period, UNDOF achieved all of its main operational targets. It adapted to the increase in the civilian population within the areas of separation and limitation and focused on engaging the increased local population. UNDOF strengthened its mobile patrols and static checkpoints in the light of tensions between the neighbouring countries.

9. UNDOF faced several challenges in implementing its budget during the period, including increases in the contractual prices for vehicles and rations, coupled with additional requirements for spare parts and repairs to maintain an ageing fleet of vehicles. To ensure that the operational activities of the Force were not adversely affected by these unplanned additional requirements, UNDOF decided to defer the acquisition of vehicle workshop equipment and mine detection equipment and the implementation of some construction projects and training activities.

C. Mission support initiatives

10. UNDOF undertook various initiatives to provide full support to its military and civilian personnel in the implementation of the mandate of the Force despite budgetary constraints. UNDOF reduced electricity consumption by replacing older equipment, including air conditioners, refrigerators, washing machines and televisions, with more energy-efficient, environmentally friendly equipment. As reflected in the support component frameworks, UNDOF achieved a 5.8 per cent reduction in fuel consumption by enforcing the monitoring and verification of the fuel log system. UNDOF's share of commercial communications were lower than planned based on the actual proration of global transponder charges among peacekeeping missions. Unspent balances under medical resulted from reduced requirements for medical supplies and medical services and for the acquisition of medical equipment, owing to the transfer of equipment from the United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN).

D. Regional mission cooperation

11. UNDOF continued to enhance its regional mission cooperation in various fields of security and safety, mission support and logistic elements. In conjunction with the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), UNDOF developed the Regional Information and Communication Technology Services, aimed at improving common services in the region from July 2010. Various training activities were conducted in the region with participation from other missions.

12. In addition, UNDOF participated in various coordination meetings with regional United Nations entities, including the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and the World Food Programme, on issues related to security and safety and the conduct of evacuation exercises.

E. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: operations

13. During the reporting period, UNDOF continued to supervise the area of separation by means of fixed positions and patrols to monitor the exclusion of the parties' military forces from it. The Force increased its observation and monitoring

activities, as well as its night operations and patrols, in the light of increased military and civilian activities in proximity to the ceasefire line. The Force also carried out fortnightly inspections of equipment and force levels in the areas of limitation. The Force continued its support to the International Committee of the Red Cross through the provision of secure escorts for the safe passage of persons across the area of separation.

14. In the area of separation, mines continued to pose a threat to the personnel of the Force and to the local population. UNDOF continued to carry out operational mine clearance and remained available to support UNICEF in activities related to the promotion of mine awareness among the civilian population.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: the parties act in accordance with and comply with the Disengagement Agreement

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Maintenance of the separation of forces and areas of limitation	No serious violations of the ceasefire agreement; 643 minor violations in the UNDOF area of responsibility protested to the relevant parties

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Weekly high-level meetings with the Syrian authorities; meetings with local Syrian officials, as needed	35	Meetings The lower output resulted from unforeseen difficulties in scheduling meetings
Weekly high-level meetings with the Israel Defense Forces command to improve high-level cooperation	18	Meetings The lower output resulted from unforeseen difficulties in scheduling meetings
Biweekly meetings with the Israel Defense Forces liaison staff	23	Meetings The lower output resulted from unforeseen difficulties in scheduling meetings
Weekly meetings with civilian authorities in the area of separation to address UNDOF mandate implementation and coordinate activities on identification and deterrence of incidents near the western boundary of the area of separation (Alpha Line)	2	Meetings The lower output resulted from delays in the recruitment of a new Civil Affairs Officer, whose post was approved for the 2009/10 period
Regular liaison with the local government authorities regarding civilian settlement developments	No	The non-completion of the output resulted from delays in the recruitment of a new Civil Affairs Officer, who joined the Force in May 2010

Biweekly meetings with local residents in the areas of separation/limitation to increase awareness of the UNDOF mandate	5	Meetings The lower output resulted from delays in the recruitment of a new Civil Affairs Officer, who joined the Force in May 2010
51,100 special task person/mobile patrol days comprising 20,440 special task person-days (28 troops x 2 platoons x 365 days) conducted by Force headquarters company and 30,660 mobile patrol days (3 troops x 28 patrols x 365 days) on armoured personnel carriers, performing mobile operations, patrols, temporary checkpoints and security tasks such as convoy security and provision of support to other United Nations agencies	32,789	Special task person/mobile patrol days comprising 19,336 special task person-days conducted by Force headquarters company and 13,453 mobile patrol days on armoured personnel carriers, performing mobile operations, patrols, temporary checkpoints and security tasks such as convoy security The lower output resulted from the increased training activities of the Force Headquarters Company and additional requirements for day and night patrols
24,090 patrols, consisting of 20,075 day and 4,015 night patrols	28,909	Patrols, consisting of 24,663 day and 4,246 night patrols The higher output resulted from the additional patrols conducted by Force headquarters in support of the dai patrols conducted by the line battalions, particularly o areas where violations usually occur
18,250 troop-manned observation post and position person-days (2 troops x 25 observation posts and positions x 365 days)	18,250	Troop-manned observation post and position person-days
6,570 ready (rapid) reaction patrol person-days (2 troops x 9 patrol teams x 365 days)	6,570	Ready (rapid) reaction patrol person-days
32,850 ready (rapid) reaction group person days (10 troops x 9 groups x 365 days)	32,850	Ready (rapid) reaction group person-days
730 special fact-finding team person-days (2 troops x 1 team x 365 days)	730	Special fact-finding team person-days
Bi-weekly inspections of the areas of limitation	29	Inspections
Protests of all violations of the Disengagement Agreement	643	Protests of violations in the area of separation

2 reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council	2	Reports
Immediate communications with the parties during crisis situations	Yes	Communications between UNDOF and both parties were timely and efficient, as both parties showed a high degree of cooperation
Provision of 50 periodic secure escorts for passage, supervised by the International Committee of the Red Cross, of persons across the area of separation for humanitarian purposes	26	Escorts for 1,663 persons

Expected accomplishment 1.2: reduced threat of mines in the area of separation

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
No persons killed or injured by mines and unexploded ordnance (2007/08: no casualties, 2008/09: no casualties, 2009/10: no casualties)	Achieved; no casualties or injuries owing to mines and unexploded ordnance

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Clearance of mines and unexploded ordnance in the area of separation and continuous checking and clearing of patrol paths, as required for operational safety	Yes	9 bomb live units (landmines), 27 anti-tank mines, 9 anti-person mines, 1 air bomb and 4 other mines
Advice to the United Nations Children's Fund mine awareness project, as requested	No	The non-completion of the output resulted from the absence of requests from UNICEF

Component 2: support

15. The Force's support component provided effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services in support of the implementation of the Force's mandate through the delivery of related outputs and the introduction of service improvements, as well as realization of efficiency gains. Support was provided to an average strength of 1,044 military contingent personnel, 39 international staff and 103 national staff. During the reporting period, the Force established a Fuel Management Unit to enhance monitoring and control of supply of 3.3 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants for 73 generators and 373 vehicles. In addition, the Force implemented a conduct and discipline programme, and provided training for 209 military and civilian personnel. Moreover, 4,351 maps were produced to meet the requirements of the new battalion that was deployed during the reporting period, other UNDOF contingent personnel and the Observer Group Golan of UNTSO. Furthermore, the Force operated and maintained two level-I medical centres, which provided medical services to 6,939 patients, including 255 local civilian patients.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security support to the mission

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Reduction in overall fuel consumption by 6 per cent	Overall fuel consumption reduced by 5.8 per cent; total fuel consumption for 2009/10 was 3,274,908 litres compared to 3,476,432 litres in 2008/09
Reduction in the number of vehicle accidents with damage of more than $500 (2007/08: 9; 2008/09: 8; 2009/10: 6)	There were 16 vehicle accidents with damage of more than $500
Increase in the value of assets disposed of compared to the value of assets written off (2007/08: 84 per cent; 2008/09: 90 per cent; 2009/10: 93 per cent)	Disposal of 75 per cent by value of assets written off in 2009/10 compared to 79 per cent in 2008/09; 56 items pending disposal in 2009/10 compared with 224 in 2008/09 resulting from the delayed completion of the sale of vehicles by the end of the reporting period

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Establishment of a dedicated fuel management unit to enhance monitoring and control of the supply of 3.5 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants with respect to 73 generators and 373 vehicles	Yes	Fuel management unit established to enhance monitoring and control of the supply of 3.3 million litres of petrol, oil and lubricants with respect to 73 generators and 373 vehicles
Implementation of an improved sales/disposal process in respect of written-off assets, including spare parts, by completing planned sale of accumulated items	Yes	157 written-off items were sold during 2009/10 while 889 written-off items were destroyed as scrap
Conduct of a road-safety awareness campaign to promote safe driving	Yes	For a total of 992 military and civilian personnel
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average of 1,047 military contingent personnel	1,043	Military contingent personnel (average strength)
Supply and storage of rations at 2 camps and 21 positions for an average strength of 1,047 military contingent personnel	2	Camps
	21	Positions
	1 043	Military contingent personnel (average strength)

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment in respect of an average of 1,047 military contingent personnel	Yes	65 verification reports
Administration of an average of 48 international and 108 national staff	39	International staff (average strength)
	103	National staff (average strength)
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and recommendations for remedial action where misconduct has occurred	Yes	For a total of 209 military (including staff officers) and civilian personnel
Facilities and infrastructure		
Maintenance and repair of facilities in Camp Faouar, Camp Ziouani and the representational office in Damascus as well as military police detachment "C", 21 positions and 8 outposts in the area of separation	Yes	A total of 2,432 service requests completed
Maintenance of 14 water wells and filtration systems	14	Water wells and filtration systems
Operation and maintenance of 73 generators in 28 locations	73	Generators
Repair and maintenance of 8 kilometres of roads	12	Kilometres of patrol tracks The higher output resulted from increased requirements from battalions, owing to the poor condition of roads that serve as patrol paths
Provision of approximately 3,000 geographic information system administrative, operational and thematic maps to support policy decisions and situational awareness as well as for operational purposes	4,351	Maps The higher number resulted from additional requirements of the Philippine battalion that was deployed during the period and of other UNDOF contingent personnel and the Observer Group Golan of UNTSO
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 373 vehicles, including 24 United Nations-owned armoured personnel carriers	373	Vehicles, including 21 armoured personnel carriers; 3 armoured personnel carriers were received in June 2010

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Communications		
Support and maintenance of 9 private automatic branch exchanges, 1,100 telephone extensions, 2 satellite earth stations, 565 two-way radios, 380 handy-talkies, 22 repeater stations and 33 microwave links	9	Private automatic branch exchanges
	1,100	Telephone extensions
	2	Satellite earth stations
	565	Two-way radios
	380	Handy-talkies
	22	Repeater stations
	33	Microwave links
Information technology		
Support and maintenance of wide area network, 42 servers, 410 desktop computers, 55 laptop computers, 129 printers and 38 digital senders in 26 locations	42	Servers
	410	Desktop computers
	60	Laptop computers
		The higher number resulted from additional requirements in support of the military component and the joint operation centre
	129	Printers
	38	Digital senders
	26	Locations
Medical		
Operation and maintenance of three level-I medical centres (including dental care) for personnel of UNDOF and UNTSO and the local civilian population in emergency cases	2	Level-I medical centres
		6,939 patients, including 255 local civilian patients
		Hygiene control of all facilities of UNDOF and of the Observer Group Golan of UNTSO performed on a monthly basis; training for kitchen personnel in proper food handling and hygiene matters conducted
		Over 500 parasitological, bacteriological, water, blood and other tests performed by the UNDOF laboratory
		First-aid training performed each month, on average, especially for personnel of the Observer Group Golan of UNTSO

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Operation and maintenance of voluntary confidential HIV counselling and testing facilities for all personnel	Yes	Voluntary counselling and testing conducted upon request
HIV sensitization programme for all mission personnel, including peer education	Yes	Through inclusion in the induction training programme of the Force
Security		
Provision of security services, including threat assessment and risk management for Camp Faouar, Camp Ziouani, the representational office in Damascus, military police detachment "C" in the area of separation and 21 positions	Yes	Through the preparation of the security risk assessment and security plan for the Force; induction training conducted for 210 military personnel and 42 civilian personnel, comprising 15 international and 27 national staff; expansion of camera surveillance system at Camp Faouar; installation of a road blocker at the front gate of Camp Faouar; and development of a training programme for military guard personnel on the use of 4 explosive detectors
Conduct of 1,756 hours of training, encompassing procedures relating to security, nuclear, chemical and biological protection, shelter alarms and camp protection, induction security and primary fire training/drills for 1,203 mission personnel	3,527	Hours of training for 1,203 military and civilian personnel on security, nuclear, chemical and biological protection, shelter alarms and camp protection, induction security and primary fire training/drills The higher number resulted from the participation of an increased number of military personnel
Investigation of security incidents and provision of advice to mission personnel and their dependants and to the personnel of nine United Nations agencies	Yes	184 incidents investigated (vehicle accidents, loss of property, theft and damage to personal property)

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.)

			Variance	
	Apportionment	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*[a]
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3) = (1) − (2)*	*(4) = (3) ÷ (1)*
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	—	—	—	—
Military contingents	21 489.0	21 501.3	(12.3)	(0.1)
United Nations police	—	—	—	—
Formed police units	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**21 489.0**	**21 501.3**	**(12.3)**	**(0.1)**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	6 774.3	7 285.7	(511.4)	(7.5)
National staff	3 400.7	3 391.0	9.7	0.3
United Nations Volunteers	—	—	—	—
General temporary assistance	40.0	40.6	(0.6)	(1.5)
Subtotal	**10 215.0**	**10 717.3**	**(502.3)**	**(4.9)**
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	14.0	14.5	(0.5)	(3.6)
Official travel	378.5	346.2	32.3	8.5
Facilities and infrastructure	5 536.8	5 020.8	516.0	9.3
Ground transportation	3 768.8	4 177.4	(408.6)	(10.8)
Air transportation	—	—	—	—
Naval transportation	—	—	—	—
Communications	1 491.9	1 425.9	66.0	4.4
Information technology	792.3	770.7	21.6	2.7
Medical	416.6	314.0	102.6	24.6
Special equipment	329.8	175.0	154.8	46.9
Other supplies, services and equipment	597.0	566.5	30.5	5.1
Quick-impact projects	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**13 325.7**	**12 811.0**	**514.7**	**3.9**
Gross requirements	**45 029.7**	**45 029.6**	**0.1**	—
Staff assessment income	1 338.0	1 444.4	(106.4)	(8.0)
Net requirements	**43 691.7**	**43 585.2**	**106.5**	**0.2**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**45 029.7**	**45 029.6**	**0.1**	—

[a] The symbol "—" denotes zero or less than 0.1 per cent.

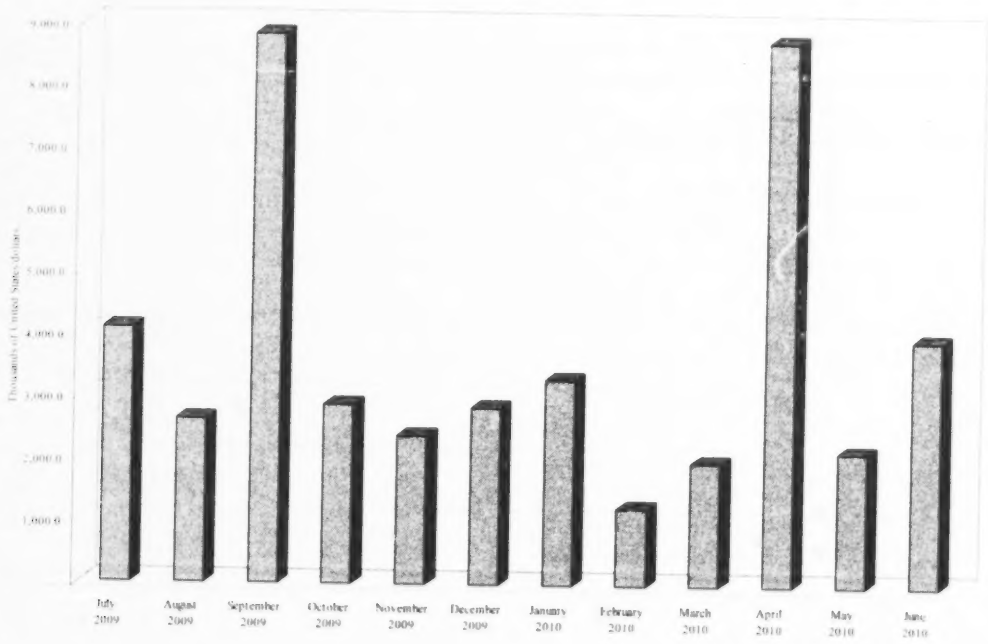
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Appropriation		
	Original distribution	*Redeployment*	*Revised distribution*
I. Military and police personnel	21 489.0	12.3	21 501.3
II. Civilian personnel	10 215.0	502.3	10 717.3
III. Operational costs	13 325.7	(514.6)	12 811.1
Total	**45 029.7**	—	**45 029.7**
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			1.1

16. Redeployments of funds were undertaken to meet additional requirements for international staff in connection with increased costs for assignment and repatriation, resulting from the higher turnover of staff (repatriation of 5 international staff and deployment of 12 international staff). Additional resources were also required for military personnel as a result of higher air charter costs for the emplacement travel of one new battalion, as well as an increase in the unit cost for rations.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



17. Higher expenditures for the months of September 2009 and April 2010 were related to reimbursements to troop-contributing Governments for troop costs, contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment.

D. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Interest income	457.2
Other/miscellaneous income	155.5
Prior-period adjustments	(0.6)
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	240.3
Total	**852.4**

E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Expenditure*
Major equipment	
Military contingents	362.1
Subtotal	**362.1**
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	256.0
Medical	184.7
Special equipment	4.4
Subtotal	**445.1**
Total	**807.2**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	—	1 July 1996	—
Intensified operational condition factor	—	1 July 1996	—
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	—	1 July 1996	—
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0-3.5		

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
International staff	($511.4)	(7.5%)

18. The variance was primarily attributable to additional requirements related to (a) the higher turnover of staff resulting in increased payments for the repatriation of 5 staff members and the deployment of 12 new staff members; and (b) the inadvertent recording of salaries and related costs for a temporary position for a Chief of Mission Support (D-1) as temporary replacement for the regular incumbent, who was on extended medical leave during the period. The additional requirements were partly offset by unspent balances resulting from the higher vacancy rate of 15 per cent compared to the budgeted vacancy rate of 10 per cent.

	Variance	
Official travel	$32.3	8.5%

19. The unspent balance was mainly attributable to the cancellation of some training trips as a result of the reprioritization of resources to meet more critical operational requirements. The unspent balance was partly offset by additional requirements for non-training travel for mission planning/assessment and the introduction of Umoja and Inspira in human resources management.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	$516.0	9.3%

20. The unspent balance was primarily attributable to (a) reduced requirements for construction services, owing to the reprioritization of resources to meet more critical operational requirements, lower actual costs of some projects and the cancellation of the planned construction of a shelter resulting from a revision in the deployment of troops in Camp Zionani; (b) reduced requirements under utilities, i.e. electricity, owing to the replacement of old equipment, including air conditioners, refrigerators, washing machines and televisions, with more energy-efficient, environmentally friendly equipment; and (c) reduced requirements for maintenance supplies. The variance was partly offset by additional requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants to operate generators during a prolonged and severe winter period.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	($408.6)	(10.8%)

21. The variance was primarily attributable to additional requirements for (a) the acquisition of vehicles, owing to the increase in prices of light vehicles under the systems contract; and (b) repairs, maintenance and spare parts for an ageing fleet of armoured personnel carriers. The variance was partly offset by (a) the cancellation

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

of the planned acquisition of replacement tools and workshop equipment, owing to the reprioritization of resources to meet more critical operational requirements; and (b) reduced requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants resulting from the enhanced monitoring and verification of the fuel log system.

	Variance	
Medical	$102.6	24.6%

22. The unspent balance was mainly attributable to reduced requirements for (a) supplies, owing to the decrease in the number of level-I clinics from 3 to 2 in connection with the repatriation of one contingent; (b) medical services, owing to more favourable charges by an alternative local medical facility; and (c) the acquisition of medical equipment, owing to the transfer of medical equipment from the United Nations Mission in Nepal. The variance was partly offset by additional requirements for reimbursements for self-sustainment, owing to a change in the operational responsibility of a country.

	Variance	
Special equipment	$154.8	46.9%

23. The variance was attributable to reduced requirements for (a) the acquisition of observation equipment, resulting from lower actual costs of night vision devices; and (b) the deferment of the planned replacement of mine detection equipment, resulting from the reprioritization of resources to meet more critical operational requirements.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	$30.5	5.1%

24. The unspent balance was mainly attributable to (a) reduced requirements for welfare equipment; and (b) reduced requirements for training supplies and uniforms, flags and decals, owing to reprioritization of resources to accommodate more critical operational requirements of the Force. The unspent balance was partly offset by loss on exchange resulting from payments to vendors in various currencies.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

25. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNDOF are:**

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $100 with respect to the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other income for the period ended 30 June 2010 amounting to $852,400 from interest income ($457,200), other/miscellaneous income ($155,500) and cancellation of prior-period obligations ($240,300), offset by prior-period adjustments ($600).**